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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 13
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LI, NO 2

SELECT STORY.

WITCHCRAFT.

It was late on an Autumn evening in 1660, the year of the restoration. There came riding up to the inn of one of the most straggling of Oxfordshire villages a well-mounted young gentleman of somewhat distinguished appearance. Calling to the ostler he gave particular instructions as to the treatment of his horse, and, ordering the best bed and supper the landlady could provide, retired for a time to his room, desiring to be called when the meal was ready.

In about an hour the supper was on the table and the stranger sat down to it. He had evidently come from a distance—the state of his horse showed that—and the way he did justice to the landlady's cookery proved that he must have been remarkably hungry. The good woman was in truth rather alarmed at the rapidity with which he disposed of what she set before him.

He was a well built young fellow, of about 18 or 19, with a broad brow and strangely piercing eyes that seemed to follow her about the room, and look through her to the wall each time she caught their gaze. For about half an hour he was silent—too busy, in fact, to speak—but he was pleasant and likeable; and when she left him to himself the dame had taken rather a fancy to him.

Had she known how he was situated her thoughts might have gone another road. For the distinguished stranger was a gentleman commoner of Oriel, who, with his choice companions, had been trying a little amateur highway robbery, and failing to find a victim had come on here alone without a penny in his pocket, trusting to what might turn up to furnish him with the means of paying his bill.

As soon as he was alone he left the table and took his chair to the fire. He began to think over his position. His thoughts were not encouraging. He had been living what was a wild college life even in those wild days; and his family had almost given him up. His father, a bencher of Gray's inn and a country magnate of influence, was an eccentric man of strong will, never known to go back on his word; and in his last letter he had given the son clearly to understand that his patience was exhausted. As to money, he had sent him enough for some time; and as to "accompts," he would be responsible for none "after the date of this my last letter, unless ye amend." He had not amended; he had gone further and failed.

No wonder then that his meditations were unsatisfactory. He knew that he was not a fool—his experiences with his fellow students ha l taught him that—and fortunately on this occasion his self conceit came to his rescue.

"My father and mother," he said to himself—at least he said years afterward that he said to himself, for he was not an unknown man—"my father and mother are better gifted than those they meet, and I am very like them. I have the old man's voice and my mother's eyes. I see things as quickly as they do, and mind them as well. And here I have been for two years with the chance of getting what would give me a living if the old people were to throw me over, and what have I done.

What had he done, indeed? He had acquired a thin coat of university varnish.

This is not a work of imagination, and we will not enlarge on the student's recognition of his folly. The conclusion he came to was the ordinary one: "Let me get out of this trouble and I will never get into another."

But how was he to get out of this trouble? He could not help liking the cheery, brisk little woman whom he had come—disguise it as he might—to swindle. He had eaten his supper; that did not trouble him so much, for it was obvious that if he was to be honest he must live. But how was he to pay for it? The horse was not his; to leave it would be to rob Peter to pay Paul. He was in the same fix with his clothes. The idea of doing a little wrong to do a great right, on the Bassanio principle, occured to him, and was rejected.

"No; I'll be honest, and I'll be thorough!" he said; and, resolving to be very good and very superior to everything and every one he met, he strode up and down the room.

"I'll go and see mine hostess," said he; "may be something will happen to me."

And something did happen which played sad havoc with his good resolutions.

Entering the kitchen, he found, seated by the fire, a frail, weary looking girl of 13 whom the landlady introduced to him as her daughter.

"Sick of a bad ague; waiting for the fit, which will come to her to-night."

"Has she been thus for long?" asked the student.

"A year this Michaelmas," said the landlady; "and never a leech can cure her. I have tried them all the country round, and paid them well, but there sits the poor child, growing worse and worse, and surely shaking into her grave."

"What does her father say? Is there none in London that could tell you what to do?"

"Her father, sir, has been dead these three years. I am a poor widow, and have spent all he left me in trying to cure the child, but it is of no avail. Poor Jess! poor Jess!"

The stranger looked troubled—as he was. To ride away from an inn without paying his bill was bad enough, but to cheat a poor widow in distress, for whose sick child she had sacrificed her means of living, was—well, the act of a scoundrel.

The Oxonian wished he had never left Oriel; he felt thoroughly ashamed of himself. So genuine was his shame that it might be thought he was fairly on the path of reformation and would thenceforward keep to it. But it was not so with him; and there are very many like him.

He was all right until he took another sip at the wine which the hostess had temptingly placed within his reach, and which, at the moment he had resolved to rob the poor woman no more, he, in pure absent mindedness, lifted to his lips and unconsciously drank. As he put down the empty flagon he caught sight of the new moon through the window, and as his gaze was returning to the fire it rested for a moment on the patient, pallid faced girl.

She was undoubtedly ill and he sympathized with her. She was pretty and he admired her. But the low type of face, with the narrow, sloping forehead, the furtive eyes and the weak willed mouth and chin, told her character so unmistakably that an idea suggested itself to him which he welcomed with delight. A fig for his resolves! Here was a way out of his difficulties!

"What is the time of your daughter's attack?"

"The fit will come to her at 11."

"I will cure her!"

"Thou! Art thou a physician?"

"I have studied with the wisest where wisdom dwells. Let your daughter do as I direct and the ague will depart from her."

"Art thou willing, Jess?" asked the mother.

The girl turned her head, but the stranger's eyes were on her, and she whispered "Yes."

"Then I will be back in a brief space. I go to seek some potent herbs under the rays of the young moon."

The student went out laughing to himself at his new device and thinking over the part he was to play. He walked down the garden, jumped the palings, crossed the meadow and followed for a time the bank of the stream, whose ripples gleamed with the silver sprinkles from the moon.

A leaf of herb robert he took, then a sprig of dog's mercury, then a small coltsfoot and jack-sauce-by-the-hedge, then some scorpion grass, then a four-leafed paris and a twig of broom. Then he returned to the kitchen "looking unutterable things" and laid his leaves on the table, the coltsfoot at one end, the herb robert at the other, the scorpion grass and dog's mercury in the middle, with the broom next to the paris. Then he put the leaves in a cup and rubbed them together for a time, whispering to himself so as to be heard by the invalid.

"Eta, zeta, theta, phi; kappa, delta, lambda, pi; sigma, gamma, beta, mu; alpha, tau, epsilon, nu; psi, chi, upsilon, rho; kyklopedeia may the ague go!"

Then he opened the window that the moon might shine in the cup, and he took out some of the leaves and rolled them in a strip of parchment about the size of a cigarette paper, which he cut from his pocketbook. Then he tied the roll with a silken string and sealed it, but he did not use his own seal, for he pressed on the wax a leaf of scorpion grass which he had accidently dropped on the floor.

"A piece of riband," he said to the hostess, the first words he had addressed to her since he entered with the leaves, "and pen and ink," and while she was gone he emptied the cup on the fire.

To each end of his tiny cylinder he tied a piece of riband, and with the pen and ink he scrawled on the parchment the Greek letters in his remarkable charm, repeating the words as he did so.

"Now give me thy wrist," he said to the girl; and as he knotted the riband his eyes searched into hers and seemed to look through them down every nerve in the body.

"Wear that," he said, as he finished the knot, "and the sickness will never return to you. Rest and fear not. Farewell till the dawn!"

And in great grandeur he stalked off to bed. A thing is not worth doing at all if it is not worth doing well, and this our student knew. To have stayed and watched for the result of his audacious piece of foolery would have been too severe a trial for him. So he went to bed and laughed; and then somehow the laughter thinned away. And he was just beginning to reproach himself when he dropped off to sleep.

In the morning there came a knocking at his door.

"Who's there?"

"It's long past dawn," said the hostess.

"What do you want?"

"My daughter had never a fit last night."

"Nor will she have again. 'Tis well," said the stranger, as impressively as he could manage.

When he came down he found the breakfast ready.

"I desire no breakfast," he said, "I cannot pay you."

"Pay me!" said the hostess. "You have given me my daughter's life, and it is I should pay you. You are welcome to all you have had and all you can take now."

The charm had had its effect. The girl's nervous nature had yielded to the man's stronger will, and the ague had been defeated. And, what is more, the sickness did not return to her.

The student miracle worker thereupon finished his breakfast and with profuse thanks from the mother and child, rode away. He never saw the widow again. But from the moment he caught the last glimpse of her out in the road at the end of the avenue of elms, whose limpy, hanging leaves were trembling to fall, he dated a new life. He returned to college to work.

In February, 1663, he was called to bar, and rose quickly into notice as a first rate lawyer and successful advocate. He became recorder of London, to be removed from his office by James II for his opposition to the court measures and when William III sought the fittest man to purify the bench and make the law respected, he chose for the lord chief justiceship of England the curer of the landlady's daughter, Sir John Holt.

How he fulfilled his duties during the twenty-one years he held his position we can leave to Macaulay and the other historians to tell. He stood up for the law against the encroachment of monarch and parliament, and he it was who set the example of that spirit and temper which has distinguished our judges. When Lord Somers left the chancellorship it was offered to Sir John, but he declined it. He felt that he had found the post for which he was most fitted.

This year 1700 was a memorable one for him for another reason. As he sat trying prisoners at the assizes a woman was brought before him charged with witchcraft. Old and haggard and miserable she stood in the dock, literally hunted down. The charges against her of curing cows and horses and women and men by throwing a spell over them seemed to be clearly proved. The evidence could not be shaken, and the woman herself admitted that she had exercised an influence as described. She was found guilty, but before the lord chief justice passed sentence he asked her if she had anything to say in defense of herself.

"Only that it is true, your lordship. They asked me to lend them my charm and I lent it to them, and now they have turned against them."

"What is this charm?"

"It is this, my lord," said she, slipping off her wrist a tiny roll of parchment. "It was given to me forty years ago by a stranger who cured me of the ague. He told me it would thenceforth cure everything, and so it has done!"

And up to the judge, who was about to sentence her to death, was given the packet he himself had made in the inn. This was the end of his adventure. There was the eta, zeta, etc., that he had scrawled: and he was the tempter and originator of the charm for using which he was to hand over this poor truster in his honesty to the executioner. For forty years his thoughtless folly had been working round, and now it had reached him as he sat on the judgment seat.

"We will make inquiry into this. The sentence is deferred."

That was all he said. The woman was removed. As speedily as possible she was pardoned. The student's freak in the little Oxfordshire village had important consequences. Sir John had had enough trials for witchcraft, and henceforth he discouraged them in every way. Where he went there were no convictions. When he died, in 1710, the laws had practically become obsolete, and soon afterwards they were repealed.—*W. J. Gordon, in Home Journal.*

Tomatoes.

The tomato has a curious history. Native of South America, like the potato, it is said to have been introduced into England as early as 1596. Many years elapsed before it was used as food, and the botanical name given to it was significant of the estimation in which it was held by our forefathers. It was called *Lycopersicum*—a compound term meaning wolf and peach, indicating that, notwithstanding its beauty, it was regarded as a sort of "Dead Sea fruit." The Italians first dared to use it freely, the French followed, and after eyeing it askance as a novelty for unknown years, John Bull ventured to taste, and having survive l, began to eat with increasing gusto. To our grandmothers in this land the ruby fruit was given as "love-apples," and adorning quaint old bureaus, were devoured by dreamy eyes long before canning factories were within the ken of even a Yankee's vision. Now, tomatoes vie with the potato as a general article of food, and one can scarcely visit a quarter of the globe so remote but he will find that the tomato can has been there before him. Its culture is so easy that one year I had bushels of the finest fruit from plants that grew here and there by chance. Skill is required only in producing an early crop, and to secure this end the earlier the plants are started in Spring the better Those who have glass will experience no difficulty whatever. The seed may be sown in a greenhouse as early as January, and the plants potted when three inches high, transferred to larger pots from time to time as they grow, and by the middle of May put into the open ground, full of blossoms and immature fruit. Indeed, plants started early in the Fall will give in the greenhouse a good supply all Winter. They also grow readily in hot-beds, cold frames, and sunny windows. We usually can buy well-forwarded plants from those who raise them for sale. If these are set out early in May on a sunny slope, they mature rapidly, and give an early yield. The tomato is very sensitive to frost, and should not be in the open ground before danger from it is over. Throughout May we may find plants for sale everywhere. If we desire to try distinct kinds with the least trouble, we can sow the seed about May 1, and in our climate enjoy an abundant yield in September or before. In the cool, humid climate of England the tomato is usually grown *en espaner*, like the peach, along sunny walls and fences, receiving as careful a Summer pruning as the grape-vine. With us they are usually left to sprawl over the ground at will. By training the vines over various kinds of supports, however, they can be made as oramental as they are useful. The ground on which they grow should be only moderately fertile, or else there is too great a growth of vine at the expense of fruit. This is especially true if we wish an early yield, and in this case the warmest, driest soil is necessary.

But comparatively a few years ago the tomato consisted of little more than a rind with seeds in the hollow center. Now, the only varieties worth raising cut as solid as a mellow pear. The following is Gregory's list of varieties: Livingston's Beauty, Alpha, Acme, Canada Victor, Arlington, General Grant. I will add Trophy and Mikado. If a yellow variety is desired, try Golden Trophy.—*E. P. Roe.*

Edison May Still Hear Beecher's Voice.

In the house of Thomas A. Edison, at Llewellyn Park, is a remarkable memento of Beecher. The inventor's phonograph for impressing on a soft metal sheet the utterances of the human voice, and then emitting it again by turning a crank, has never been put to any very valuable use, and Edison has only gained from it a few thousand dollars in royalties from exhibitors. But he utilized it to make a collection of famous voices. Since he became famous his visitors have included hundreds of celebrities. Instead of asking them for their autographs or photographs, he has, in two or three hundred instances, requested them to speak a few sentences into a phonograph. He has kept the plates in a cabinet, and occasionally he runs some of them through the machine, which sends out the words exactly as uttered. Edison is probably the only man who can revive the silenced voice of the great preacher.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A fashion magazine says "The new pocket books are long and slender." We don't know anything about the length of them, but on the slender proportions we claim to be authority. —*New Haven News.*

Bill Nye and Big Hats.

The late Shakespeare once wrote in an autograph album these words:

"All the world's a stage.
Sincerely your friend,
WM. SHAKESPEARE."

Perhaps he meant that there were flies on it—but we will not undertake to enter this field of thought. However, to speak in a more serious way, and treating the subject in a more dignified way, I will state that after a number of years' scrutiny of the world, I am convinced that the great bard used this expression in a figurative sense only. Could he pick up his pen to-day, he would either erase the above line, or add to it so that it would read:

"All the world's a stage, and nobody but the woman in the high hat can see what is going on upon it. Yours bitterly. BILL."

It is not a new field but I desire in my poor, weak way to add my testimony to the testimony of those who have sat down on said hat. I feel of a truth—occasionally—that this high hat is making an old man of me, and drawing lines of care here and there over my fair, young face. Here at a time of life when I ought to be in the full flush and pride of manhood, I find myself no longer able to build the fire in the morning, and my breath, which was once as robust as the upas tree, now comes in short pants.

The tall hat with a wad of timothy or a five-pound pompon at the apex thereof, has brought this about. How would a man look, who might sit in the bald-headed row, wearing a joint of stovepipe on his head, trimmed with hay? Has it not been the custom for years to place bald-headed men on the front row, because they offered no obstruction to the vision.

And now what do we see?

We do not see anything!

I will leave it to any disinterested person to say whether I do not love and admire women, whether aggregated or segregrated, but she does do some things which as her friend and admirer I deeply regret.

Not long ago I had the pleasure of attending one of Mr. Booth's performances in which he took the part of Hamlet with great credit to himself, as I afterward learned from a member of the orchestra who saw the whole performance.

I paid a large price a week beforehand for a seat at the Hamlet performance, because I had met Mr. Booth once in the Rocky Mountains and had made a deep impression on him. I had also told him that if he ever happened to be in a town where I was lecturing I would dismiss my audience to come and hear him, and he might do as he thought best about shutting up on the following night to come and hear me.

Well, I noticed at first, when I went in, that the row before me was unoccupied, and I gathered myself up in a strong, manly embrace and hugged myself with joy. The curtain humped itself, and the first act was about in the act of producing itself, when a meek little gentleman, with an air of conscious guilt, came down the isle in advance of a woman's excursion, consisting of four female members of his family, I judged. He looked about over the house, timidly took off his coat and seemed to be preparing himself for the vigilance committee. Then he sat down to see whether executive clemency could do anything for him.

The first woman of the four was probably over forty, and yet with her almost beardless face she looked scarcely thirty-eight. She wore a tall, erect hat, with a short plume in it, made by pulling the paint-brush tail out of an iron-gray mule and dying it a deep crimson.

She wore other clothing, but that did not incense me so much as this hat which I had to examine critically all the evening.

She moved her head also, and kept time to the music, and breathed hard in places, and shuddered once or twice. She also spoke to the miserable man who brought her. Her voice was a rich baritone, with a low xylophone action, and she breathed like the passionate exhaust of an overworked freight engine. When she spoke to her escort I noticed that he shortened up about four inches and seemed to wish he had never entered society.

The other 3 women had broad hats with domes to them, and the one who sat on my right also sat on her foot. This gave her a fine opportunity to look out through the skylight of the opera house now and then. The next one to her wore her deceased Plymouth Rock rooster in her hat. The fourth one sat in front of an oldish gentleman who went out between the acts and came in with a pickled olive in his mouth each time. He could not see anything on the stage, but he crawled up under the brim of this woman's hat, with his nose in the meshes of her hair and his hot, local option breath in her neck, patiently trying to see.

If you will continue in your excellent paper to sit down on the tall hats, I will get you a number of subscribers here.—*Bill Nye, in New York World.*

Polite Conversation in Mexico.

On Sunday evening Mexico turns out in her best. The dude of the day, clothed in goat skin and tinsel is here with his horse. He wears a silver mounted, wide sombrero, and carries a long lasso and large revolver on one side, and a dangling, sheathed sword on the other. Of course there are no cattle to catch or men to carve and shoot, but this is the cavalier style, and the poor creature would feel it a burning shame to be out without his accoutrements when there were so many beaux and belles to gaze upon him. When he meets a lady friend he lifts his hat high in the air and says: "*Buenos todas, para servcer*" (Good evening. I am at your service.) To which Dona Luisa replies: "*May bien gracias.*" (Very well, thank you.) If he is on foot, he takes her hand and says in Spanish, grandiloquently: "I place myself at your feet, Miss." To which she answers by saying, "I kiss your hand, sir," after which they begin a conversation composed of terms equally extravagant. When particular friends meet they often fail to shake hands but will give each other a close embrace. The ladies usually begin by kissing the left and right cheek, next they embrace a few moments, after which they finish their verbal greetings and proceed to exchange the latest neighborhood news.

Was This Mind Reading?

NO TROUBLE WOULD HAPPEN TO A YOUNG MAN.

A [Boston] gentleman recently related an experience which he did not seem to regard as either enjoyable or amusing, but which he was willing to own was curious. He went with a friend to call on a young lady who is famous in her particular circle for her powers of mind reading, and the remark with which his introduction was acknowledged was:

"I am very happy to meet you Mr. A, you will be wiser not to go."

He regarded the young woman with a look of dazed amazement, and reflected that as he had mentioned to no living being the fact that he was considering the wisdom of removing to Chicago to engage in business, nobody could have given his hostess a hint to speak in this manner.

"Why not?" he stammered; and then before he could speak, he added: "I am sure I do not know what you mean."

The lady smiled serenely and motioned to a chair.

"Please be seated," she said. Then turning again toward Mr. A. with the air of enjoying his bewilderment, she went on: "You are so heartily out of conceit with Chicago, and you are so fond of the East, that you wouldn't stay. You would only force yourself to hold on until you were well established, and by that time you would have worn out your endurance and would give up everything to come back."

"Now I'd said that to myself a hundred times," Mr. A. commented, in relating the incident, "But how in the world did she know? I felt as if my whole back bone were creeping up to hide under my shirt collar; and for my part I think it was horribly impertinent of her to spring that kind of a thing on me the first minute I set eyes on her. Anyway it was deucedly unpleasant."

He was so overcome by this reception that he did not recover his self-possession during the entire call.

"And there X. sat," he further unburdened his soul to me, "apparently thinking it the best joke in the world. Heavens! He's going to marry her, and when he comes back at night she'll tell him how many glasses of punch he has drunk, and all about the girl he admired in the horse car. Deucedly pleasant time he'll have. Fancy living in the house with a woman who knows what you think as well as you do yourself. Why, I'd rather break stones on the street!"

An Enterprising Architect.

Adjoining one end of the royal palace at Naples, which is the future home of the Crown Prince, is the theatre of San Carlo, which has an interesting story. When Charles III was the King of Naples he issued orders for the most magnificent theatre of Europe to be built in the shortest time possible. Angelo Carascale, a Neapolitan architect, offered to complete it in three months, and by great effort and energy actually did so. On the opening night the king sent for the architect to come to the royal balcony and there publicly commended his work, adding that only one thing was lacking, and that was a private door and staircase leading from the palace into the theatre for the use of the royal family. The architect bowed low, and retired that the play might begin. When the play was finished the architect appeared before the king, saying—

"Your Majesty's wish is accomplished," and preceded the astonished monarch to a private entrance in one end of the theatre. In the three hours that the acting had engaged the king's attention the untiring architect had collected his workmen, and by almost superhuman effort had completed his task. He had torn down partitions and laid huge logs of wood for a stairway; but elegant velvet carpets and beautiful curtains concealed the rough floors and defaced walls, while a skillful arrangement of handsome mirrors and chandeliers produced a magical effect, and made the whole seem the work of fairy hands. Afterward, the entrance was properly finished, and last summer I walked from the palace through this private door, and stood in the royal balcony where the king had received the architect nearly one hundred and fifty years before.

Modern Methuselahs.

Mrs. Sarah Pierce, of Madison county, N. C., died March 8th, aged 99. She was never sick a day, and never took a dose of medicine until within a few days of her death.

Aunt Julie Taylor, who died recently in St. Louis, claimed to be 111 years old. She was undoubtedly a centenarian, for a daughter who survives her is a very old woman.

Obediah Vincent, an inmate of the Cumberland county, (Ill.) Poorhouse, was born in Kentucky in 1767, and is consequently 120 years old. His form is bent nearly double, he is blind, and yet until a few weeks ago he was able to do enough work to keep him out of the poorhouse.

The Chesterfield (S. C.) *Advertiser* says: "Mrs. Patsey Nelson, of Cole Hill township, is 107 years old. She reared 12 children, has

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

The bill extending the minimum school term to six months failed on final passage in the Senate.

Governor Beaver has signed the bill enabling President Judges to obtain assistance from other Judges in transacting judiciary business

Speaking of Doorkeeper Bassett's postponement of the end of the Senate's final session by turning back the hands of the clock, the Mauch Chunk *Democrat* remembers that Thaddeus Stephens received his first nomination for Congress by the same device, only the clock was hurried up instead of be kept back. It happened in the summer of 1848, in East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, at the public house of Daniel Miller, during a Whig delegate election. The hands of an old-fashioned house clock were privately moved forward twenty minutes—from half-past 5 to ten minutes before 6 P. M. That move closed the polls twenty minutes before the regular time and five voters were ruled out by the clock as it then stood—ten minutes past 6. It was the turning point in that township. Had the clock not been moved A. Herr Smith, not Stevens would have been the nominee.

The common law rule "keep to the right" on country roads is to be tested in the Allegheny county courts. A suit for damages just brought up at Pittsburg grew out of a collision between a buggy and a wagon, in which the buggy was made a complete wreck. The collision having occurred at night both parties claim that they could not avoid it for the reason that they could not see each other in time to do so owing to the darkness, and the claim for damages is based on the common law under which, and according to custom, all teamsters are required to "keep to the right." This custom is enforced by ordinance in most cities, but nothing but common law can be used to enforce it on country roads. The buggy man also claims that the darkness of the night on which the collision occurred intensifies the charge of negligence contained in his suit for damages as the defendant was all the more culpable in not keeping on his own right side of the road, when he should have known that there was danger of colliding with some vehicle coming in the opposite direction.

The European nations, with war staring them in the face, have had agents going through this country to take advantage of inventive genius which may have been exerted in the manufacture and improvement of fire arms and implements of warfare. I am told that an agent of Boulanger, after spending two or three weeks in examining and investigating a new magazine rifle, which is the invention of an old sharp shooter in this city, made an offer of $500,000 for the invention. The Yankee demanded $1,000,000, and after a week or two of negotiations the agent sailed for France to report to his superior and secure instructions, having meanwhile secured a two weeks' option on the gun at $1,000,000, in order to hedge it against other purchasers. The French Government has paid as high as $1,200,000 for the patent rights and control of a single firearm. Not one of the European governments will purchase any gun that is to be furnished to another nation. Recently the French Government, after having examined a new magazine rifle, agreed to pay $800,000 for it, but, discovering that some twenty pieces had been manufactured and presented to a company of German sharp-shooters who live in the same town with the inventor, the French authorities immediately notified him unless he could procure these arms and turn them over with the rights the sale was off. He was unable to procure the guns and so lost his bargain. —*Times.*

What Helps Cleveland.

In a conspicuous position on the editorial page of the New York *Sun* of yesterday there was a quotation attributing to a Senator of the United States a reference to the President as "that d——d old hind-quarter of beef up at the White House."

This is typical of the kind of warfare that the journal in question has waged upon President Cleveland

There are many people who criticise Mr. Cleveland's policy strictly from the stand-point of principle who have no sympathy whatever with the motives, the methods or the malevolence of the *Sun's* purely personal course towards him.

The peculiar opposition of the *Sun* to the President has done and is doing Mr. Cleveland more good than harm. The American people detest warfare by innuendo and malevolent hypocrisy. Human nature being what it is, there are many persons, some of them with the power to make their feelings potential, who would enjoy seeing Mr. Cleveland re-elected for the reason, among others, that it would insure four years more of humiliation and impotent gnawing at a file for the viper of the American press.— *World.*

The Great Yacht Race.

On Saturday, March 12th, the two yachts, the Coronet and Dauntless, started from New York for a race across the Atlantic. Last Sunday, March 27th, the Coronet arrived in Queenstown a little after 12 o'clock noon, many miles ahead of her antagonist. In spite of the stormy weather the Coronet made the journey in about 14 days and a half. She took the lead at first and kept it until her arrival at Queenstown, where she arrived safely and in very good condition, despite the hardships she had passed through in her passage over.

The reception given the Coronet on her arrival by the natives amounted to an ovation, and cheer upon cheer went up from the shore, which were heartily responded to by the crew and the newspaper men on board. Guns were fired bunting fluttered in the stiff breeze, and there was a general sense of exultation and congratulation.

The Dauntless was not sighted until after six o'clock Monday evening, about thirty hours after the arrival of the Coronet. The yachts followed almost the same course, and the Dauntless experienced the same bad weather as the Coronet.

The officers and friends of both yachts were entertained by the members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

The Luzerne County Agricultural Society have decided upon a midsummer race meeting at their course in Wyoming on the 2nd of July, when three purses will be trotted for, the amounts of which are not yet stated.

There was a warm contest in the House last week over the Brooks high license bill. The opponents of the bill offered an amendment on second reading providing that no license shall be revoked without a jury trial, and this was carried, but afterwards lost on reconsideration. As the bill stands now licenses in boroughs are $150, and in townships $75. It is said that the Senate will put this back to $300 and $150.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1887.

Secretary Whitney has placed another brilliant feather in the cap of this Administration. Probably no Democrat, nor even Samuel J. Tilden while living, ever received such unstinted praise from the Republican press as has been showered upon him during the past week. Nothing has been done by any member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet since it was organized more calculated to win popularity than is the act of the Secretary of the Navy by which the work of fortifying our seaports and building ironclads is established on a solid foundation.

From every side his energy and sagacity is applauded, the work he has done to beguile bidders to accept offered terms, and the ability he exhibits in directing the general work of his Department. It really looks too as if the name of Mr. Whitney would be associated in history with the building of the American Navy. The response to him was so prompt that the work of fitting up the Washington Navy Yard as an ordnance factory for the assembling and completion of heavy guns and steel forgings, will be begun soon and rapidly carried forward. Needless delays can be avoided because it is shown that the gun forgings and armor plates can be furnished in a much shorter time than was supposed.

For more than eighteen months Secretary Whitney has been industriously devising the means that make success possible. He has been studying the conditions of the problem—determining the needs of defensive armor, gauging the impact of projectiles, fixing on tests by which the Department will be governed, and making the inducements as attractive as possible.

Since all the iron foundries of the country are pressed with unfulfilled engagements for months ahead, at high prices, some surprise was expressed that there should have been a single bid for the millions of dollars worth of work that was proposed. But the proprietor of the Bethlehem company foresaw that the boom would not last, and that it would pay to work for Uncle Sam even on more reasonable terms, because his job would last for a decade or so, both summer and winter, and his pay is sure.

It is to be hoped that there will be no more lamentations for the present over the failure of the Naval bills. At least Secretary Whitney is satisfied with the outlook. He says the problem which puzzles everybody is solved, and that the work of fortifying coasts and equipping ships is in just as good shape as it would have been if the Senate bills had become laws.

Since I wrote you the long discussed Inter-State Commerce Commission has been completed, announced, commented upon, approved—and now it is about to organize and go to work. The five lawyers composing it and who represent the States of Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, New York and Vermont, are practically placed in charge of private property valued at about seven thousand million dollars. This tremendous responsibility is greatly increased when it is remembered that almost the entire internal commerce of the country is affected by the action of this new court.

No one doubts the honesty of the members of the Commission, and they are all conceded to be men of ability, but their labors will be complex and comprehensive, the new law is a vast problem; every feature of its operations more or less perilous, and whatever is done, the Commission will be criticised and opposed on every side. The railroad men, shippers and travelers, producers and consumers are waiting to pour complaints, queries, communications and requests by the thousand upon the Commissioners as soon as they are ready to receive them, and will make their lives burdensome, of course.

The effect of the new law upon this city will be pronounced. Practically it gives the Capital a new Government Department. A large and important bureau will be organized at once, a large clerical and official force will be appointed by the Commission, legal and other representatives of all the railroads in the United States will be drawn here, besides thousands of people interested in questions brought before the Commission. Altogether it will add greatly to the activity of the coming summer in Washington.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE QUEEN.—HER VIEWS IN REGARD TO AMERICAN LADIES.—THE QUANDARY OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—WHO IS WHO? THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.—LORD ALFRED TENNYSON AT HOME, &c.

LONDON, March 19th, 1887.

The dulness of London in Lent is deadly. There is a society paper here which heads its weekly gossip column with the title "Nothing in the Papers," and this last week that is true enough I can assure you. In Parliament the discussion of the rules of procedure drags wearily along, and about three words a day are added to the aforesaid rules, but as the "budget" will not be produced for discussion until Easter, the noble lords and gentleman might as well take it easy anyway.

Among the latest bits of news for discussion has been the queen's dicta in regard to the presentation of Americans at Court. The United States Minister applied to the Lord Chamberlaid to know what her Majesty's gracious pleasure was in the matter, and was informed that "all American ladies of respectable character, who if British subjects would be received at Court, may be presented through the United States Legislation." Well, I can only say that if I were the United States Minister I should be in a worse quandary than ever. As it is generally understood, the Queen's notions of respectability are rather arbitrary. For example, she will not receive any woman who has been divorced, even though the woman was the injuried party, and has a personal character above reproach and a long family pedigree. On the other hand, if half the stories told in Society's drawing-rooms and club smoking-rooms are true, there are a good many women received at Court whose morals are like anything but those of Mrs. Cæsar. The query is how Minister Phelps is to distinguish as to what American ladies would be eligible for presentation if they were British subjects. It is quite clear that the *sine qua non* of respectability as interpreted by British standards, means that you must not have been mixed up in any public scandal. But, then, the wives of tradesmen in America are eminently respectable, and in many cases with good reason claim to be ladies, and how is Minister Phelps to discriminate, and if he does, by what right can he do so—and what is his special fitness for the task.

As an authority on the more advanced questions of law, his dicta would unquestionably carry weight, but when it comes to deciding among women of admitted respectability, and who have money enough to come to London and buy a dress suitable for the Queen's drawing-room, where is the line to be drawn? Money and respectability there are in plenty in America, hand in hand, and yet, were these people British subjects, they would not be eligible for presentation. I think thus early in the season it behooves our Minister to announce under what rules and regulations he proposes to administer the privilege conferred upon him by the Queen, and let the American public know in what way he proposes to rank them in order of precedence by British standards. Speaking of precedence, the fact that our mission to England is not an embassy regulates our Minister on State occasions to the grade of consuls general, &c. That this is the source of much chagrin and many heartburnings it is hardly necessary to say.

However he may make his selections it is quite sure that the amount of abuse heaped upon the devoted head of the minister by the respectable ladies who are refused the boon of presentation will be something appalling. And it is just as well to say here that it is an expensive, uncomfortable and stupid operation. It costs a man for uniforms paraphernalia, &c, nearly $300 to be presented; and as for a woman—well, that depends on her purse and her dressmaker. And when it is over, though it may be something to brag about to friends in America, it will not in itself secure you, in London, the *entree* to a single good house, or one pleasant invitation. Take my advice, don't go to Court.

The English society papers say that the Queen has signified her intention of visiting the American Exhibition very soon after the opening, which will take place on May 2nd without fail. The work still goes bravely forward. There are over 1,200 men now at work on the grounds, and the lights by which they work at night can be seen for miles around the city as they stream upward toward the black wintry sky and illuminate the hazy atmosphere.

There was a conference of the representatives of all the Railway Companies in Great Britain this week, at which Mr. Whitley, the Director General, Mr. Speed, the Secretary, and Mr. Smith, the Chief of Installation, were present. The object of the meeting was to discuss the details of the arrangements for selling through tickets from any station in England from John O'Groats to Lands End, directly into the grounds. The transportation men were enthusiastic over the prospects of success and agreed to work in harmony with each other and with the Executive staff of the Exhibition to secure that end in every way possible.

Details of their arrangements will be announced next month.

When the exhibition was first projected over three years ago a Council of Welcome of nearly eight hundred English noblemen and gentlemen was formed for the purpose of extending a hospitable welcome to Americans who come over to the exhibition. In response to a circular letter sent out by the Honorary Secretary of this Council recently, over six hundred responses were received expressing their active interest in the purpose of the council and their hospitable feelings. Of the remainder some were deceased, some abroad, a few ill, but only three withdrew, and one of these from religious motives.

This council is headed by Henry Edward Cardinal Manning, and includes over 50 peers of the realm, nearly two hundred lords by courtesy, baronets and knights, army and navy officers, mayors of principal cities, members of Parliament, aldermen of the City of London and presidents of scientific societies, chambers of commerce, &c.

Every now and then curious little stories leak out about Lord Tennyson's life and habits. Tennyson's home in the Isle of Wight is a modest one; he has only one man-servant in the house—but it is as comfortable and pleasant as most households of the same class. It is the poet's manners and customs which give it its individuality. It is understood that visitors do not disturb the great man's ways, and that he behaves in precisely the same manner when he has company as when he has not. Every morning, in hail, rain, or snow, the poet dons his frowsy cap and his frowsier slouch hat, and promenades for an hour or so, none daring to disturb him. Every day at dinner a bottle of port is placed before the host, and Tennyson retires with it (generally when desert comes on), and leaves his guests at the table. The poet is to be found in his study with his bottle by his side and a huge dock glass, holding a pint. This is filled half with port and half with water, and the bard solemnly fills and refills till bottle and glass are empty.

Made His Knife Whittle Steel.

Two Kentuckians—one of them a blacksmith—recently called at the Navy Department and announced that they had discovered a process of treating steel which would practically revolutionize the art of steel tool-making. They did not divulge the nature of the invention further than to intimate that it related to the chemical bath in which the tool is immersed in the tempering process. The callers asserted that by their method of treatment the commonest grades of metal can be so tempered in the matter of hardness and toughness as to fully equal the best grades of tool steel. An ordinary pair of cheap cast-steel scissors could be treated without disconnecting the blades so as to cut and hold an edge as well as the best English tool-steel shears.

An experiment was made on the blade of Secretary Whitney's pocket-knife, with the result that it was possible to whittle an ordinary steel key without apparent injury to the blade. Moreover the results of the treatment are asserted to be so under control that it is possible to temper steel to any degree of hardness or toughness requried. After consultation with the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance the Secretary decided to permit the process to be tested experimentally at the Washington Navy-Yard, and the experiments have already been begun.

Killed at the Altar.

A SAD EPISODE DURING THE TERRIBLE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

During the tumult and excitement of the late war one of the saddest incidents that occurred was the marriage and death of Annie, eldest daughter of Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina. In the midst of the great events of the war such tragedies were comparatively unnoticed, but now that time has calmed the troubled sea of strife and contention a picture of that scene will be of general interest, and will awaken a cord of sympathy in the hearts of all who read it.

On April 22, 1863, in Charleston, S. C., at the residence of Gov. Pickens, a party was assembled to witness the marriage ceremony of Annie Pickens to Lieut. Rochelle.

It was a time when terror and anguish were prevailing throughout the entire South, and the booming of the Union guns then roared in the harbors, but the little number who had collected together had determined to smile, though their hearts were aching and they were trembling with terror. Beneath the soft light of the chandelier the clergyman stood, with the habiliments of the Church enshrouding his venerable form. Before him was the noble young lieutenant in his official uniform, while beside him leaned the beautiful and stately woman who was to become his wife. There she stood regal and proud, possessing everything that prestige of birth, rank and wealth could give. "Are you ready," asked the minister, unclasping his book. "Yes," said La Rochelle, taking the hand of his bride. Scarcely was the answer uttered than there was an awful crash. A shell from the enemy's guns had penetrated the mansion, bursting in the midst of the marriage scene and scattering its deadly missiles around. Men trembled and women screamed, mirrors were shivered and for a moment the walls seemed to rock to and fro. In a few moments quiet reigned, and it was ascertained that the only fatal wound received was in the left temple of the waiting bride, who lay like a beautiful crushed flower in the arms of her agonized lover. Laying her on a lounge he bent over her, and, in a moan of despair, prayed that even in death she would become his wife. Her quick drawn breath melted in a sigh, as the lips smiled assent. There she lay pure and white as the cluster of camelias at her breast, while the crimson life-tide oozed in heavy drops from the death wound in her brow and coursed its stream over the lovely cheek, marring the snowy clouds of her bridal veil that enveloped her. The ceremony was of few words and the "yes" was murmured in a dying whisper beneath the husband's kiss. In a moment all was over; a little struggle and she was dead.

Beneath the cool, deep shadows of the magnolia Annie Pickens Le Rochelle was laid to rest, where the sad wail of the waters sighed an eternal requiem, while the brave young soldier went his way, in the fire and danger of battle to serve his country and his God. He little feared the sword or the bullet of war, for ever at his heart there was a wound more cruel than death and lasting as life.

WEBSTER CITY, IOWA.

EDS. COLUMBIAN:

The county seat of Hamilton county, is beautifully located in a bend of the Boone river, which borders the town on the north and east, and is studded with a heavy growth of natural timber.

The "plateau" or second bottom on which the original part of the town was located, is gently undulating, with a gradual descent towards the east. The soil is a rich alluvial deposit, combining loom and sand in about equal parts, and is especially adapted to the purposes of a town. The city contains a population of 3,000 and has reached a condition of substantial and permanent growth, and has as bright a future as any inland town in the state.

Among its public buildings and conveniences, are a fine court house, a spacious and excellent graded school building of modern style and appointments, a successful system of water works, three good hotels, one of them ranking amoug the best and finest in the State, and six commodious church edifices, some of which are elegant in style, of architecture and finish. They are the property of the Methodists, Congregational, Universalists, Baptist, Catholic and German Lutheran societies, and all have large and regular attendance.

The class and number of business buildings will compare, in point of excellence and convenience, with those of any town of its size in the State; while the beautiful and comfortable homes that line its residence streets, elicit the admiration of all visitors.

Webster City already enjoys the advantage of being at the junction of two of the leading railways of the West—the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern, and is the present eastern terminus of the Webster City and Southwestern Railroad, which gives the town direct communication with the famous Crooked Creek coal mines.

In addition to these present facilities for transportation and travel, Webster City is now working (with fair show of success,) to secure the crossing of the St. Louis, DesMoines, and Northern Railroad, with the round house, machine shops, and other permanent improvements of a terminal division, at this point.

The future of the place is such as to invite the attention of people looking for a desirable location in Iowa, where school facilities are the most excellent, and where the country is rich in all the natural advantages that contribute to the development and growth of an important inland town.

Coal is now selling at from $3.00 to $3.50 a ton in town, and can be had at the mines at from $1.50 to to $2.00 per ton.

Wood—hickory, maple, oak, elm and basswood—is also comparatively plenty, and is sold in our local markets at from $3.00 to $5.00 a cord.

Business of every class is well represented in Webster City, and merchandise and home manufactured articles are sold at the lowest prices.

Chief among the permanent and beautiful attractions of Webster City is the Rosenkrans Park, with its flowing wells and commanding view of the town and surrounding country.

Each year adds to the number of visitors to these now famous mineral springs, and the day is not far distant when a sanitarium and commodious hotel will be added to the convenience and attractions of the park.

Hamilton county, which now has a population of fully 16,000, is one of the best agricultural sections in the Mississippi valley, and is especially adapted to the cultivation of corn and grasses, and to the raising of all kinds of stock.

The per cent. of "waste land" is very light, and the gradual approach of our farmers to a condition of comfort and comparative independence attests the high character of the soil and the natural advantages of the country.

The prices of farms and improved lands are yet very reasonable, and people looking for homes in Iowa—whether as residents of town or country—will do well to visit Webster City and Hamilton county before making purchases.

Yours Truly,
S. E SNYDER.

An Awful Night.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF TWELVE PERSONS WHILE CROSSING THE BOOMING MISSOURI.

F. B. Thayer, a Pullman car conductor on the Northern Pacific, gives the following account of a trip a party of twelve made across the river at Bismarck last Sunday night. His orders were imperative to cross, and he induced five men to take him and six passengers over in a yawl. The flood was full of floating ice, and it seemed almost impossible for a boat to live. Mr. Thayer's story is as follows: "We left about 5 o'clock. It looked as though we would make the trip to Bismarck before dark, as the current was running so swiftly that it was only necessary to steer the boat and keep her head down stream. Suddenly a squall struck us, the boat almost upset, and we shipped a sea that filled the bottom and gave us a ducking. The wind seemed to have started the ice, and we were continually being caught in eddies that would turn the boat around even with four strong men at the oars. Once we collided with the ice flow with such force that it seemed as if we should go to the bottom. We gradually worked the boat into the tree tops that were a few feet above water and secured anchorage, and then discussed the situation. By this time it was quite dark. We had the choice of remaining where we were all night or venturing out into the main channel and taking chances of reaching our destination. We chose the former course. The wind had increased, and soon after dark it began to rain, then hail, and finally snow. Our clothing was wet and frozen stiff. One of the party had got his feet wet and changed his stockings, but his shoes froze and he was so benumbed that he could not get them on again. He then took a coat from satchel, cut the sleeves out and wrapped his feet in the sleeves. We stood up in the boat, stamped, swung our arms to keep our blood in circulation, and resorted to every form of exercise that our cramped position would permit. One of the party finally gave up and declared that he did not care if he did freeze to death and sank down in the boat. I aroused him by a smart slap in the face. That angered him, and he got up and wanted to fight. "The same thing occurred several times during that awful night, and I am satisfied that we should all have perished but for some measures. The roaring of the river and the cracking of the ice were simply awful, and to add to our discomfiture we could hear quite near us the screams of two mountain lions, probably in some tree top At last the weary hours wore away and a gleam of light appeared in the eastern sky, and as it grew lighter the tide gradually went down and the muddy waves diminished in size. There was less ice in the river, too, and with benumbed hands we unfastened our moorings and drifted with the flood down the river and finally managed to get ashore."

Blaine's Chances.

NEW COLUMBUS, Pa. March 28, 1887.
For the COLUMBIAN.

Now that political aspirants are feeling their strength for the Presidency, permit me a few words of conjecture, not presuming to elevate my reflections to prophecy. Should you deem them space worthy, you are at liberty to print; otherwise, to consign them to the open maw of the waste basket, that their incense (if not innocence) may arise when the torch is applied.

With Edmunds and Blaine as fighting posibilities in the east, we can see as between them nothing but another defeat. In the event of either's nomination it would be the old fight of Halfbreeds *versus* Stalwart, or *vice versa*, repeated. And to presume, as your neighbor, the *Republican*, intimates that the worst has been said of Mr. Blaine, &c., is to presume too much, when the half has not been told of the devious ways of this public officer from poverty to wealth, which is too well known by his Senatorial associates of either party to ever inspire their confidence or enlist them in his cause. In fact such presumption is to forget the inactivity of the stalwart leaders of the party, who held aloof in disgust and left him to his own salvation because, among other objections was also that of the informality of his forced nomination at Chicago. For with a few notable exceptions within the party, such as Shurtz and Beecher, there was no real aggressive work upon the stump against him. The bits of sarcasm drawn from Conkling and other stalwarts during the campaign of course did his cause no good; but neither Grant nor Edmunds nor Conkling nor Cameron did aggressive work against him. In fact, on the contrary, a few favorable combinations with stalwarts were effected by the Plumed Knight, and yet, though he enlisted the Catholic heart of Democracy in his so-called republican cause, the Knight was unhorsed. The animal bucked because of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," it is claimed. We think, however, his political and religious juggling in which he covered everything in politics and religion at home and abroad was too far-reaching in statesmanship to suit the contracted minds of his less intense constituents, and hence his inglorious defeat. Now, what he has done since, or what he can ever do to enlist the sympathy and the confidence of those who felt justified in discarding him, whether from political or religious motives we cannot conceive, nor can the *Republican*. Earnestly, if we must leave this Protestant country and appeal to the religious prejudices of Rome in order to regain our lost prestige through the half-breed policy of Blaine then we would suggest the possibility of success in General Sherman (the noblest Roman of them all) through the medium of his wife, who can boast of the honor of having received from the hands of his Holiness the Pope of Rome, a golden rose as a token of his blessing and special appreciation of Mrs. Sherman as the first and most worthy recipient of America. To the more anxious we make this suggestion as a straw worth grasping at. Tie to it, build an ark of it, and is Blaine gets on—and no doubt he will—bind him hand and foot and make an anchor of him for the craft and then perhaps you may get there after the fashion of that intense American, the unplumed knight.

Yours &c.,
I. J. JAMISON.

WE ARE INDEBTED

TO THE SOUTH FOR

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable, gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dissipates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the System. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills.

"MY ONLY FAMILY MEDICINE."

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. It is a pure, good reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. "I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a family medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

REV. JAS. M. ROLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va."

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
FRANCIS HECK. A. M.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
J. S. GRIMES, M. E.

Schuyler's Hardware.

Putz-Pomade, the magic polishing preparation, cleans silverware, brass goods, copper, tinware, etc. No dirt, does not scratch the finest ware, brings a beautiful lustre instantly, no matter how soiled, Only 10 cents a box; sample box free.

We give you the largest steel harrow tooth for the money you can get anywhere. Why take a ten-inch tooth when we give you a twelve-inch at same price?

Here's a bargain for you. Double-bitted axes at 50, 75 and $1.00 each, bought at auction, first-class goods, but not many of them.

We have a new style curved blade field hoe. Do not buy until you see it. If your store keeper does not keep it, come to us. Same price as the old style.

Carpenters, look at this! A full set of planes, smooth, jack and fore-plane, at $1.90, first-class goods. The plane makers had a quarrel, and are cutting prices. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Buy now before they agree again and advance prices. It cannot last long, perhaps not long enough for you to get here.

A fresh lot of Calsom Finish, ten handsome shades; the best wall finish ever made. We say it and so do all the kalsominers who tried it. Anybody can apply it; makes a better finish than wall paper, at one-half the cost. Ask your merchant for it, or come to us. See that the name, Moore's Calsom Finish, is on the package and take no other, because you are told, "it is just as good."

J. R. SCHUYLER & CO.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. C. G. Murphy and C. H. McHenry, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 28th day of May next to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 28th day of May with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L. S.) the 1st day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, and in the one hundred and eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff

TRIAL LIST FOR MAY TERM, 1887.

[The first six cases are set down for first week.]
Frank Hoseler to use &c vs D H & W R R Co.
Wm Krickbaum vs Charles Mauer et al.
L Fetterman vs Silas Davis.
John Hinterliter et ux vs Lloyd Brandon et al.
Albert B Cadow vs D L & W R R Co.
Theo F Craig vs Mahala Craig et al.
Mary E Heacock vs P & R R Co et al.
Charles W McKelvy et al vs C B Brockway.
Jonas Beaver's orphans et al vs John Holt.
D F Seybert vs Nescopeck Falls Bridge Co.
John S Brumbach vs D L & W R R Co et al.
Patrick Burns vs L A Riley & Co.
G B Seybert vs S M Hess et al.
Isaac C Burrell vs P & R R Co et al.
C B Brockway vs Columbia County.
A K Smith vs Samuel Brugler.
J B Eaton vs A P Heller.
Curtis Mfg Co vs Clark I Thomas.
W. Krickbaum vs John B Casey.
Columbia County Treas. vs Wm Krickbaum et al.
" " " "
L H Fowler vs C D Fowler.
Columbia County Treas. vs Wm Krickbaum et al.
Andrew Fowler vs C D Fowler.
J B Hoyt vs Boro of Berwick.
Franklin Yocum, guardian vs Wm Zahner et al.
Mathias Kindt vs Charles Sands et al.
Wm Shannon vs Charles Gearhart
William Krickbaum vs Columbia County.
John C Yocum vs Susan Brumbach.
Sarah J Hosler, trustee, vs Gideon Michael
Mohr McHenry's use vs E J McHenry's adm'x.
D F Seybert vs James Spoonenberg.
Ira Hess vs John F. Chapin
Peter Good's Ex'rs vs Nelson Freas et al.
Maud A Hartman vs Wm F Wellver.
J. D. Fisher vs Zachariah Kretscher.
S W Adams vs A B Croop.
M A Marvin vs Berwick Borough.
W N Brockway vs Christopher Klinetob.
A Gordner vs G W Robbins.

THE RICHEST HUMOROUS BOOK of the AGE is

Samantha at Saratoga,

by Josiah Allen's Wife. Miss HOLLY spent all last season amid the whirl of fashion at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, pug dogs, &c., in her inimitable mirth-provoking style. The book is profusely illustrated by OPPER, the renowned artist of "Puck." BRIGHT AGENTS WANTED. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Philadelphia, Pa. [8apr1.

GRAND JURORS FOR MAY TERM, 1887.

Bloom—A Noble.
Beaver—Samuel Horlecker, Jacob Shearman.
Benton—John Cole.
Berwick—Julius Hoff.
Briarcreek—Andrew Fowler, Obed Michael.
Catawissa—Walter Billman, George Waters.
Centre—Joseph Creasy.
Centralia—Charles Peiterman.
Conyngham—A J McDonnel.
Fishingcreek—John Hide.
Jackson—Thomas Y Fess.
Maine—Samuel Goodman, Wm Geiger.
Mifflin—J E Snyder, Jeremiah Wagner.
Montour—H S Reay.
Orange—John F. Mengle.
Scott—J J Keller.
Sugarloaf—Albert Cole, Jesse Hartman, Jasper Lewis.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FOR MAY TERM, 1887.

Bloom—T J Barton, Frank Cavanee, John Schrey, Daniel Leacock.
Beaver—Thomas Baker, Thomas Downs.
Benton—A W. Blaine.
Catawissa—Jacob H Creasy, Brittain Fortner, Amos Illie, Wm John, Charles Pfahler, I H Seesholtz.
Centralia—B I Curran.
Conyngham—Lloyd Baker, Ira Roadarmel
Fishingcreek—Thomas Coleman Russell Lore, Eli Weaver, Amos M White.
Franklin—T M Mensch.
Greenwood—Wesley Morris, Moore Demott, Jonty Pursell.
Hemlock—Stinson Brobst.
Jackson—B D Cole, Albert Williams.
Locust—Thomas P Cherrington, A L Kline, John Oliver.
Madison—David Cox.
Mifflin—Charles Wolf.
Montour—W M Monroe.
Scott—Wesley Crawford, J M Stookey.
Sugarloaf—Amandus Fritz.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Emanuel Hummel, Geo Moyer, W H Millard, John McCormick, Samuel Prentiss, Joseph Weidle, Henry Williams.
Beaver—A W Mann, Charles Michael, Jr., Alexander Roberts.
Berwick—Caleb Blank, Thos Fry, Scott Schuyler.
Briarcreek—Anzie Craig.
Catawissa—Norman Hamlin, M G Hughes, John Shuman, S M Tewksbury.
Centralia—James May, John Elliot.
Conyngham—Anthony Kelley.
Greenwood—Monroe Markle, D B Reinhard.
Greenwood—W G Manning, Henry J Robbins.
Jackson—Moses Savage, Jacob Lunger.
Locust—Sylvester Fahringer, Isaac Rester, Clark Rhodes.
Montour—R H Boody.
Orange—Parvin Casteller, Theodore Rush, Jacob Trivelpiece, D F Moyer.
Sugarloaf—Joseph Stevens.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, in the matter of the partition and valuation of the estate of Daniel Harig, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

To Mary Breish, Ringtown, Pa., and Elizabeth Singerly Zion's Grove, Pa. Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late premises of Daniel Harig, deceased in the township of Roaringcreek, Columbia county, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of April, 1887, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m and 4 p. m. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend, if you think proper. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., March 25, 1887.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to distribute the money in Court in the matter of Twitworth et al vs. Isaiah John, with notice to Creasy as terre tenant, No. 109, December term, 1886, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in upon said fund. N. U. FUNK, Auditor.
marl1.

CARPETS

J. J. BROWER

Having received his Spring stock of **Carpetings,** is now ready to show a large stock of

VELVETS,
BRUSSELS
And INGRAINS,

At prices which cannot help but please. Call and examine them—at the old stand,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. apr1d4

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y. apr1d.

KIDNEY PAINS

IN ONE MINUTE, that weary, lifeless, all-gone sensation ever present with those of Inflamed Kidneys, Weak Back and Loins, Aching Hips and Sides, Uterine Pains, Weakness, and Inflammation, is relieved and speedily cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At all druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. apr1dt.

WANTED—WOMAN Active and intelligent to represent established business in own locality. Permanent position and good salary. References exchanged. Gay Mfg. Co., 16 Barclay St., N. Y. apr1dt.

DYSPEPSIA.—Its Nature, Causes, Prevention and Cure, being the experience of an actual sufferer, by John H. McAlvin, Lowell, Mass., 14 years tax collector. Sent free to any address. apr1 4wd

AGENTS WANTED (samples

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY APRIL 1, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
2:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:43 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:29 a. m.
10:20 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:00 p. m.	4:1o p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:59 p m

SALES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.—Twelve or more hives of bees. Apply to Mrs. P. Brugler. Bloomsburg, Pa.

APRIL 7—John Zaner will sell 20 horses and one pair of mules, at his farm in Fishingcreek township at 1 p. m. He has some finee stock, good carriage and team horses

$1600—In very easy payments will buy a one hundred acre farm, good new house, large new bank barn, excellent spring water, convenient to rail road. Apply to d31tf KNORR & WINTERSTEEN.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—One room, second floor, Moyer building—gas and water in the room. Heated by steam. Apply to feb18tf. MOYER BROS.

FOR RENT.—The third floor of the COLUMBIAN building, now occupied by N. S. Tirgley. Heated by steam, water on second floor, all conveniences. Possession April 1st. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [tf.

The Merchant Tailoring Department is now replete in Spring styles. Call and see the largest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., to select from. Suits made up in City Style at D. Lowenberg's, Merchant Tailor.

Personal.

Rev. G. N. Battersby and family have moved to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Elwell of Towanda spent Sunday in town with relatives.

U. S. Lutz, chief engineer of the B. & S. R. R., brought his family to town last week.

Mrs. F. M. Everett is lying in a very critical condition, and her recovery is not expected.

Byron Keller of Benton was in town Tuesday, and took home a big load of goods for the Keller Bros.

Mr. H. W. Buckingham passed a successful examination at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last.

H. Howard Bidleman went to Scranton on Tuesday to visit friends there. His school at Lightstreet closed a few days before.

Mr. J. Howard Kline moves this week with his family to his farm in Weston, Ohio, which he purchased a year ago. Mr. Kline likes his farm very much and thinks there may be coal oil upon it, as it has been discovered in that vicinity.

E. A. Rawlings lost a valuable Jersey cow on Tuesday.

Wall paper hangings and handsome ceiling decorations at Clark's book store.

Pension claims are now being filed in Washington at the rate of 6,000 a week.

An elegant line of SPRING OVERCOATS Just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Applications for license should be filed three weeks before the first day of May court.

Blank petitions for tavern, restaurant, and bottler's licenses, with bonds, for sale at this office.

Window shades, plain or dado, either mounted or without fixtures as you prefer, at Clark's book store.

The directors of the D. L. & W. R. R. declared their regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on Friday last. It is payable April 20th.

One of the best dramas ever given in this place will be presented at the Opera House next Thursday evening. Secure your seats early.

Diptheria is prevailing near Tamaqua to an alarming extent. Nearly every family in that neighborhood has some one afflicted with the dread disease.

West via Pennsylvania R. R. *Shortest Line.* QUICKEST TIME. LOWEST FARE. Baggage checked from the door. Passengers delivered to depot free of charge. Apply to MOYER BROS., Agts.

The lace factory at Wilkes-Barre was compelled to add two new looms in order to keep apace with the orders. Their capacity will now be doubled, but even now will hardly be sufficient to fill the pressing orders.

HO! FOR THE WEST!—Don't miss seeing the large assortment of Trunks, Satchels and Bags at D. Lowenberg's.

Judges Murphy and McHenry held court on Tuesday. A number of motions were made, but no matters submitted for Judge Elwell's decision. There will be an argument court on April 13th when Judge Green will preside.

Rebecca Carmen of Benton has just received a large assortment of millinery in the latest styles from Philadelphia and New York. Also white goods and fancy notions of every description. Thanking her customers for past favors, she hopes for a continuance of the same.

WANTED!—1,000 boys and children to buy New Spring Suits. New in style and low in price, at David Lowenberg's.

J. W. Perry, the popular proprietor of that well known hostelrie, Elk Run Hotel in Sugarloaf, was in town on Monday. He says there are two feet of snow in places in the upper end of the county. He expects it to thaw out in time for the opening of the trouting season, when he will be prepared to entertain the numerous sportsmen who visit him every summer.

Go by the popular route to all points west. Baggage checked through and delivered free to depot. Best accomodations and rates lower than the lowest. Call on W. C. Dougherty, office U. S. Express Co.

Envelopes, letter heads, note heads, bill heads, statements, business cards, and all kinds of commercial printing at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Catawissa will make application again at the coming Court to be incorporated into a borough.

The rush has commenced for Spring styles in Neckwear. Call and see the beautiful stock, now in—at D. Lowenberg's.

The Choral Society will meet at the music rooms of Mrs. M. E Nuss this (Friday) evening. A full attendance is desired.

For Window Curtains, either Plain or Dado, Spring Rollers, Wall Paper and ceiling Decorations, go to Mercer's. Cheap for cash.

Towanda has subscribed $30,000 toward getting a toy factory in that place. When in operation it will give employment to about four hundred workmen.

I invite the attention of parties who intend papering or decorating their walls or ceilings to the largest and most complete line of wall hangings or ceiling decorations in town. George A Clark.

Those of our subscribers who change their places of residence will please notify us, giving the old as well as the new address, so that we can make the necessary corrections in our mailing list.

Latest shape in hats, Dunlaps, Youman, et cætera.

Correct in style,
Fine in quality,
Lowest in price, at Lowenberg's.

The Coleman property of Orangeville, which was advertised to be sold by the Sheriff on March 19, was sold on Tuesday, the 29th, the sale having been adjourned to that time, to Mrs. Harriet Achenbach for $765.

Several meetings were held this week by the citizens of Catawissa to consider the question of utilizing the car shops and of opening up some new industry to give employment to the suspended and removed workmen.

J. B. Laubach, dentist, will be at his office regularly the first fifteen days in each month. Parties desiring filling done or artificial teeth inserted please make arrangments at least ten days before. Teeth extracted any time and without pain if desired. Office at Benton. tf

The scholars of Miss Amelia Armstrong's school on Market street, gathered at her home on South Main street on Saturday evening to spend a social evening together. Refreshments were served about ten o'clock, and the party departed at eleven all having had a very enjoyable time.

Donald Petriken, son of R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon, and nephew of Mrs. Dr. Mitchell, died at Orlanda, Florida, last Monday. He went South last Fall for the benefit of his health and was accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Dunning, of this town, who has remained with him all through his illness.

The D. L. & W. Railroad Company has discontinued selling mileage books and gives notice that all mileage books now out will expire on July 31. The Pennsylvania Company has given notice that after April 5th, none of their mileage books now out will be honored on the road; but that holders can have them redeemed in cash at any of the company's offices.

March never went out leaving a more disagreeable impression behind it than it has done this year. There was scarcely a redeeming feature about the whole month, as it has been characterized by wind, and snow, and cold, and the sun has hardly shown its face a day at a time. April comes to-day, and it is hoped that it will behave itself better than the past month did.

Frank Whitenight, of Mount Pleasant township, one of the most skillful trappers in our county captured an otter some few days ago in the Fishing creek. The otter is a quadruped in some respects approaching the seal in conformation and habits. It is very shy and hard to trap. The student in natural history can see the skin which was purchased by Mr. Lowenberg who handles large quantities of raw furs.

A small audience greeted the Lewis Opera Company at the Opera House last Monday night. The opera given was the "Chimes of Normandy." Miss Della Schobert took the leading character of "Germaine," and Ed. S. McCuen played the part of Gaspard the miser, which he rendered very well. The chorus was small, however, and the music of the organ alone was not sufficient to support the voices. However the performance might have been better if they had received better patronage.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending March 29, 1887:

Mrs. Sallie Baylor, Miss Jennie Durkin, Miss Mamie Fox, William McCloskey, Miss May I. Parker, Farinaccio Mich Raffaelo, George Trump, Mr. O. Van Wickle.

CARDS.

Mrs. Susannah Bowman, Mr. W. E. Kitchen, Vicaro Vito.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The Lafayette College Glee and Banjo Clubs gave their concert in the Opera House last Friday evening to a large audience. The performance could have been a better one but was fair for an amateur company. The violin playing of Mr. Seitz was very fair and some of the College Glees were well rendered. More of a variety in the programme, however, would have been acceptable. A number of young men from Danville attended the performance, and assisted loudly in the applause given to the company. After the concert a few members of the troupe serenaded some of the young ladies of town.

The clubs travel in their own special car, which is very handsomely fitted up, where they sleep and take their meals. The company went from here to Williamsport and expect to take in Pittsburg before they return to their respective homes.

Window fixtures, spring balance or spring stop lower than ever before at George A. Clark's.

The State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., will begin the Spring term, Tuesday, April 5, 1887.

A still further increase of the corps of teachers will be made to meet the needs of the coming term.

The new building, containing twenty-six recitation rooms, gives great satisfaction as to ventilation, light, blackboards and furniture.

The last class was the largest ever graduated from the school. Full professional standing comes to every teacher with the diploma.

Many students are prepared for college.

Tuition is almost free to those graduating within two years. Industry, perseverance and patience will carry one through.

For catalogue, or for half-fare on the D. L. & W., L. V. and P. & R. Rs., students should address the Principal, Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr. [mar4.

Now is the time to get your Confirmation Suit. A full stock on hand at D. Lowenberg's.

Wall paper for 1887. The newest, best colored and most artistic designs at Clark's book store.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company are building a new aqueduct across the Fishingcreek at Rupert.

Arthur C. Smith, of Scranton, is very sick with scrofula. He has been a victim to that disease for many years, and the doctors say that he can live but a short time. He is a son of the late A. C. Smith and formerly resided here.

Many of our farmers have already done some of their ploughing for early seeding, but find the ground cold and damp and with little prospect of getting the seed in by the usual time on account of low temperature at this season.

Mrs. Abigail Berger, of Rush township, Northumberland county, died at the home of Mr. C. C. Marr on Main street, on Monday evening, after a sickness of about ten days. She was a sister of Mrs Marr, and had been visiting them for some time past She was aged about 74 years. The funeral took place on Thursday at eight o'clock.

The thermometer stood at ten degrees above zero Tuesday morning, with a strong wind blowing, making the cold appear even more intense than it really was. This sudden fall of the mercury was experienced in nearly every section of the United States. In some of the Southern states it reached as low a point as at any time during the entire winter.

Mr. Ed. Y. Seidel of Danville, and Miss Maggie Elliot of Sunbury were married at the residence of the bride's parents in Sunbury, Tuesday last, March 29th at 12 o'clock noon, in the presence of a few intimate friends. Miss Elliot was a student at the Normal and had many friends in this place. We wish the happy couple a joyous time in the sea of life.

D. F. SEYBERT GUILTY.

SO SAYS A UNION COUNTY JURY.

The case of D. F. Seybert charged with burglary, was moved to Union county at his request, and was tried at Lewisburg last week. After a hard fought battle lasting the whole week, the jury found the defendant guilty in manner and form as indicated.

Judge Barnett of Perry county occupied the bench, and District Attorney Billmeyer was assisted in the prosecution by C. C. Barkley and C. B. Jackson Esqs. of this county, and John B. Linn Esq. of Lewisburg. The defendant was represented by E. R. Ikeler, C. C. Evans, and Dill & Beale.

We cannot give space to a detailed report of the trial, but clip the following from the Lewisburg *Saturday News* of March 26.

Never, probably, in the history of criminal action in this section, has so much interest been centered in a case as has been directed to the contest now before our courts. Mr. Daniel Seybert, a resident of Columbia Co., has been indicted by the Commonwealth for larceny, and the verdict of the jury will decide a point of law that cannot now be found on record. Owing to prejudice against defendant a change of venue was granted and the case brought here for trial. The difference between this case and ordinary burglary cases, and those where detectives have been employed to ferret out crimes and who have been parties to the crimes; that the detective in this case committed the breaking and entering of the house and was the principal in the first degree, and had notified the owners of the buildings that a burglary would be committed, and the party charged in the indictment was the principal in the second degree aiding and abetting a commission of the offence. The detective breaking and entering the house with no felonious intent and none being committed, the question was whether the principal in the second degree could be convicted by transferring his intent to the principal of first degree.

The leading testimony was as follows:

Eli Sherwood watched premises of Mrs. Jackson the night of the burglary. Saw a man come into the yard and recognized him as Daniel F. Seybert. Six other men in stable watching with him.

Charles Holland said he was employed as a detective by citizens of Salem at the time of the burglary. Had known Seybert for some time On Aug. 24 Seybert proposed to rob Mrs. Jackson's house. Witness informed Jackson and Zehnder that burglary would be attempted. The attempt was made that night.

On cross examination witness admitted that he had been in the penitentary four years.

Julius Hoft was watching in the stable that night, and thought he saw D. F. Seybert pass the window.

Mary Murray corroborated Holland.

Abner Wells thought he could identify Seybert as the man in the yard.

The defense set up an alibi, and a number of witnesses were sworn to prove that Seybert was at home on the night of the burglary. About seventy were examined on both sides. The case opened on Tuesday morning and the verdict of guilty was rendered on Saturday afternoon.

The *News* contains a fair likeness of P. T. Barnum which it calls D. F. Seybert, and also alleged portraits of Holland and Mrs. Murray. If its report of the trial is as unlike the facts as these portraits are unlike the people they are intended to represent, but little reliance can be placed upon it.

A motion has been made for a new trial.

Monte Cristo.

Mr. Aiden Benedict, supported by his own powerful company, will appear in the Opera House Thursday of next week in the greatest drama of the age, Alexander Dumas' masterpiece, "Monte Cristo." In reference to an entertainment recently given in Raleigh, the *News and Observer* thus says:

"In the presentation of the piece in this city, the company showed that it merited all the words of praise that has been given it. One very strong point with the company is the superb scenery which it carries, being faithful representations of the places and surroundings at which the events in the play transpire. One of the thrilling scenes represented Aiden Benedict as "No. 17" escaping from a cell in a prison on the borders of the sea, by substituting himself for a dead man in an adjoining cell, whose body he took from the sack in which it was to be thrown into the sea and put himself in place of it. He was thrown into the sea in due form and cutting through the sack with a knife made his escape. The rolling and splashing of the sea was realistically represented, and as "No. 17" emerged from the rolling deep and clambered upon a rock, the audience was thrilled and the hall shook with applause. Other scenes were as strikingly represented as this and elicited admiration.

Local Institutes.

A local institute will be held at Berwick, Apr. 2 and at Centralia April 8 and 9.

Hon. Henry Houck, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Profs. Noetling, Wilbur, Michener and Dr. Waller will be among the instructors at Centralia. Mr. Houck who is one of the most popular lecturers in Pa. will lecture on "The Old and the New", Friday evening, April 8. Do not fail to hear him.

Benton.

T. S. Chapin, dentist, will soon be able to resume his business.

A McCollum moves to Cambra.

P. W. Fause moves on the Lex Good property.

Chet Cox moves on the lot now occupied by Keller Bros.

J. R. Buckwalter of Buckwalter & Co of Royersford, is in town making deed to Keller Bros. of Benton, for the Smith property in Benton.

Ash Bros. are putting the lumber on the ground for the R. R. bridge at Benton.

J. B. McHenry had a hop a few nights since at his hotel.

Mr. Hadley died a few days ago and his remains were taken to New York for burial. He was a brother-in-law of Rev. Rockwell and appeared to be a very fine man.

Mr Jesse Hicks moved on Tuesday with his family from East street to a house on Centre street below Judge Rupert's. He has several boarders, who all go with him.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1887.

Thanks to the mail order system, you can write for anything you want, and get it, too.

The newest things in women's English suiting are in, 60 or 70 styles of them. A lady yesterday said she'd found no stock so complete in New York, and nothing approaching it elsewhere in town. That's what plenty more'll say.

Fine wool, twilled, in checks, plaids, overplaids, Shepherd plaids, stripes, and mixtures—words that give no hint of the brightness and freshness, the clean-cut clinging loveliness of the stuffs. Every color clear and distinct.

Some of the styles very neat for children's wear. 54 in., $2.50. Usual price $3, or more.

Any Broadcloth maker would be glad to equal Nellessen's. There's a something of finish they don't get; a something that makes you willing to pay the difference, if style's worth money to you. More and more every year think it is; more and more Nellessen's going. 54 in. $3. The new shades, of course.

Less money'll buy more broadcloth that perhaps one in three would think less of. Nellessen's for the one, the handsome imported broadcloths for the two. 56 in. $2.75. Nearly thirty shades. For the money nothing before so good; so of the little lighter, 54 in., $2.50.

A very good Broadcloth, 52 in., $2. If desired any of these Broadcloths steamed-sponged without extra charge.

Lupin's All-Wool Black Merino. 40 in., 50 cents. We know of nothing else of the kind for the money. Not the finest, of course; heavy, great to wear. 'Twould be cheap at 60 cents. These very goods were held at nearly that, wholesale, before the New York agent got the Paris order to "clean out."

You'll see a hundred things out of the common in Women's Muslin Underwear. Look at four:

1—Skirt, cambric ruffles, tucks above. 35 cents.

2—Blind embroidered and ruffled skirt, 75 cents.

3—Chemise, square yoke, seven rows of insertings and neatly embroidered band, 50 cents.

4—Blind embroidered and ruffled drawers with three clusters of tucks above, 75 cents.

Try if you can get the material in either of these for the price.

A Chestnut street window full of the pretty, piquant French Sateens. Some of the colorings, some of the designs, you can find nowhere else. Exquisite exactness in the printing. Plenty of random, here-and-there, slapdash work on these shimmering stuffs, but it isn't in the printing. Not a color awry, not a tint amiss. The jumble's always in the figures; half the charm's sometimes in the jumble. 37½ cents. That's for the newest of the pretties. American Sateens, 12½ to 25 cents.

Complete outfits for Base-ball, Cricket or Tennis clubs. High price or low price. Does the boy want a bat and ball? 18 cents 'll buy both, or he can pay a dozen prices up to $2.25 for them. Lots of sport possibility for little cost or much as you choose.

You don't expect much of a 4-button Suéde glove for 75 cents a pair. Right as a rule; not right now. These are good, very good. Well made, soft, strong; a big 75 cents' worth already. More; they're embroidered. The 6 and 8-button mousquetaires at 87½ cents and $1 aren't embroidered. That would be asking a little too much.

Every thing in fishing things that Abbey & Imbrie the famous New York dealers, have and at Wanamaker prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

I. W. Hartman & Son make the prices for Dishes in Bloomsburg.

Ladies should call and see the new Bustles at Clark & Son's.

FOR SALE.—Pair of handsome bay horses six and seven years old, large and strong, good drivers and will work anywhere. Warranted sound and free from faults or blemishes are offered for sale solely for want of use. J. R. SCHUYLER.

Special prices on Coats at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

You should not fail to see Clark & Son's display of Spring Dress Goods.

New stock of best quality silverware, such as casters cake baskets, butter dishes, spoons, forks, knives, &c. Price and quality guaranteed. Articles bought engraved free of charge. Call opposite Central Hotel.

You will find our Black Dress Goods stock to be very complete. Special good values in Black Silk Wraps, Henrietta Cloths. Clark & Son.

A lot of stamped goods and new stamping patterns this week at Miss E. Barkley's. Stamping and pinking done to order on short notice. 2t.

Spring Shawls and Jackets at Clark & Son's.

Do not fail to see the new Dress Cloths, Cashmeres, Combination Suitings, Satteens, Embroidered robes, 10-ct. Linen Splashers, 10 c't, Felt Tidies, Embroidery Chenille, Hosiery and Gloves at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

You can save money by buying your Muslins, &c., of Clark & Son.

Just received—and now open at Miss E Barkley's, Main street, below Market, an assortment of millinery goods in the latest styles—consisting of pattern bonnets and hats, ladies and misses straw hats, trimmed and untrimmed, notions, &c., to which the attention of the ladies is invited. Mourning goods a specialty. Prices to suit all.

You will find complete lines of table linens, towels, napkins, counterpanes, sheeting and pillow case muslins, tickings, feather pillows and all kinds of curtains, all at the lowest prices. Clark & Son.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Confidential advice to married men.—If you want your wives to greet you with a smile on wash-day (the most trying day of the week), send home a box of Dreydoppel's Borax Soap. [1apr4t.

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT.—That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A REMEDY IN KIDNEY AFFECTION.—"My kidneys were so affected I have been compelled to get up as much as ten times in one night I had pains in my side, back and left shoulder, and when down could hardly rise I was unable to bend my body without great pain. I tried Simmons Liver Regulator and my condition has improved so much that I hardly ever feel any of my old trouble." W. Johnson, express agent, Macon, Ga.

REAL ESTATE.—Valuable Investment. You may buy and sell real estate, but if you suffer from backache, kidney affections rheumatism, crick, severe pains, sore chest, sciatica, sore joints and muscles, or pain in any part, you cannot enjoy happiness. *Hop Plasters* are prepared from Burgundy pitch, Canada Balsom and fresh hops. Apply one directly over pain and get instant relief. 25 cts.

Energy will do almost anything, but it cannot exist if the blood is impure and moves sluggishly in the veins. There is nothing so good for cleansing the blood and imparting energy to the system as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.—The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of the facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles. jan 28 1y87eow.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

"Can't eat a thing." Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, regulating digestion, and giving strength.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec3 86 1y.

An Extensive Cave-in Near Pittston, This State.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD TRACKS GO DOWN TEN TO FIFTEEN FEET.

Another extensive cave-in of the lands of the Fairmount coal company near Pittston station, on the Delaware and Hudson railroad occurred Monday morning about 4:30 o'clock, affecting several acres of the surface and causing what is believed to be a wide-spread wreckage of the workings of the mine below, besides doing surface damage that will approximate thousands of dollars. The miners living in the vicinity were aroused from their sleep by a deep rumbling and shaking of their homes as if by an earthquake shock, and upon ascertaining the cause found the surface settling close by them, and huge fissures appearing here and there, filling them with alarm. Then came a crash of falling timbers, and in the dawning day they saw the great breaker of the coal company with its immense machinery crashing into pieces on the ground. The cave-in was the largest right by side the breaker, and here large, gaping holes appeared as if to swallow up everything that came within their reach. All the direct openings of the mine were closed by the crash and the ventilating machinery brought to a standstill, cutting off all air from the large number of mules stabled in the underground workings, all of which are now no doubt suffocated. No miners or other employes of the mines unless it may have been the stable boss and his assistants, are believed to have yet entered the mine, and there will be no loss of life attending the disaster. The loss on property of the company will reach over $100,000. Fears are felt that the cave-in will extend further, and in case it does there will be a number of houses wrecked. Many families are terribly excited over the disaster and are preparing to move to safer quarters. The track of the Delaware and Hudson railroad has sunk from ten to fifteen feet where it crosses the cave in, and all passengers are transfered to waiting trains on either side. The company has a large force of men at work repairing the track and filling in the depressed ground.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!
Just received a large stock.
Cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Lafayette College.

At the junction of the Lehigh and Delaware, and on a broad plateau overlooking the city of Easton, and commanding an extended view that embraces parts of seven counties, is situated Lafayette College. Chartered sixty years ago, this institution has sent out two generations of educated men and is now busy with a third. Over 500 lawyers, nearly as many ministers of the gospel, over 100 missionaries, 326 physicians, 200 teachers, 140 chemists and civil and mining engineers, 26 judges, and a sprinkling of 28 editors scattered through ten states, besides a full quota of earnest men in the various forms of active business life, are its visible product during these three score stirring years.

The catalogue of the College just issued and sent us by President Knox, shows 247 students now in attendance taught by a faculty of 24 professors. Ario Pardee, of Hazleton, is president of the Board of Trustees. Besides a few from foreign the students come from sixteen states, but mainly from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Ohio.

The ancient classics, the sciences and technical studies, are equally provided for. The libraries, apparatus, cabinets and new gymnasium, alike, attract favorable mention. Special features of the instruction given are the thoroughness of its courses in mathematics, the systematic study of the bible, and the method of philological study of the English language. Lafayette College was the first institution in this country, to recognize the claims of our own tongue, by establishing thirty years ago, a distinct professorship for its study, under the care of the eminent linguest, Professor Francis A. March, L. L. D. In the list of students we notice Messrs. John G. Conner, of Berwick; James E. Robbins, of Forks; James L. Evans, of Berwick; and from Bloomsburg, John R. Herring, Matthew McReynolds, Franklin A. Ikeler, and Frederick T. Ikeler.

Court Proceedings.

MARCH 29. Judges Murphy and McHenry on the bench.

On petition, hotel license of W. O. Holmes, at Rupert, transferred to Samuel Hazeltine. License of Jeremiah Longenberger, at Mainville, transferred to Addison Shuman, and license of John Mourey, at Espy, transferred to Jacob Blosser.

Sale of real estate ordered in the estate of G. W. Strauser.

Lafayette Keeler, Abraham Hartman and L. Cole appointed viewers of a road in Lugarloaf, near Z. L. Kile's.

Sale ordered in the estate of Samuel Keller.

Lydia L. Mears vs. Clarence E. Mears. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

Maggie Shellenberger vs Horace N. Shellenberger. Subpœna in divorce awarded. Sale ordered in the estate of Wilson A. Thomas.

On petition of Geo Breisch, for a writ de lunatico inquirendo, in lunacy of Rebecca Breisch, C. E. Geyer appointed commissioner.

B. F. Bartch vs B. & S. R. R. Co. On petition the following viewers are appointed: H. L. Freas, Isaiah Bower, C. C. Long, Aaron Kelchner, Levi Fester, Levi Shaffer and Francis Evans, to meet by agreement of counsel.

Men's, Youths, Boys and Children's Tailor Fitting Clothing.
Leading in quantity, quality and style.
Perfect satisfaction always the motto of
DAVID LOWENBERG.

Making Car Wheels.

A new method of manufacturing car wheels has been tested at Wilkesbarre, Pa., with satisfactory results. By the old method three men could make only eighteen wheels per day of twelve hours. By the new process the same number of men can turn out a perfect wheel every minute, or 720 per day. One of the principal features of the new method is the use of a steel core, instead of one of sand, in casting the wheel. The core is removed by knocking out a centre key, leaving the hole perfectly true and ready to put upon the axle at once, without dressing or boring.

I had kidney disorder and say for the good of others that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me. Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. I had stone in the bladder and gravel in the kidneys. I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and am now well.—E. D. Parsons, Rochester, N. Y. Price $1. Send 2 cent stamp to Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for a book on kidney, liver and blood disorders. Mention this paper. [m18d4t.

Joseph Howard, Jr., the widely known journalist and intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher for the past fifty years, is engaged upon the life of the great preacher and orator, which will no doubt be the standard work, as Mr. Howard's intimate relations with Mr. Beecher, and his justly won popularity as a writer, are an assurrot a work of peculiar interest and value. We learn the work is to be brought out by Hubbard Bros., at an early day, and will no doubt be sold by subscription.

Judges at Agricultural Fairs.

In a discussion of the existing drawbacks to the success of agricultural fairs, the Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, speaks as follows regarding the appointment of judges:

"Experience and observation convince us that many of the internal dissensions which so much interfere with financial success of those organizations, is caused by the present system of appointing Judges. In most cases a list of judges is named to be present at a certain hour on a named day. They are seldom present, and an unauthorized chairman proceeds to fill vacancies on this committee as per the schedule, and the error, which afterwards causes so much trouble and hard feelings, is committed. Instead of this, let competent judges be selected outside the county; pay their expenses and avoid nine-tenths of the ill-feeling which nearly always follows the awards of local judges. This may be objected to on the plea that it would involve the expenditure of some money; but we would instance exhibitions which have been almost financially wrecked by bad feeling, resulting from awards made at the exhibition of the previous year. These exhibitions should be conducted in a business way, and if the expenditure of one hundred dollars will pay them, from a business standpoint, it is all right."

Keep Them at Home.

The following is a late and true utterance of Henry Ward Beecher: "Keep your children at home at night. There is many a sod that lies over the child whose down fall began by vagrancy at night, and there is many a child whose heart-breaking parents would give the world if the sod did lie over them. What a state that is for children to come to, in which the father and the mother dread their life unspeakably more than their death! What a horrible state of things that is, where parents feel a sense of relief in the dying of their children! Then, I say, take care of your children at night;"

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE
Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.
For Children and Pulmonary Troubles.

Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in pulmonary troubles and general debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with rickets or marasmus it is unequaled."

Wall paper hangings and ceiling decorations to produce almost any effect desired. Call and examine our stock and be convinced. Clark's book store.

A New Swindling Scheme.

A new swindle is being practiced on farmers, according to the Greene county *Democrat*. Two rogues watch the newspapers, and when a farmer publishes an estray notice, No. 1 calls to look at the animal. Of course on application the unsuspecting farmer shows the beast, and the fellow decides it is not his; then he returns to his partner and describes it minutely to him. No 2 goes to the farmer and, after proving by a thorough description that he is the owner of the animal, says he cannot take it away and offers to sell it at a bargain. The farmer buys it, and in a few days the rightful owner comes and claims the animal.

Shipping tags, with or without strings, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DIED.

WHITENIGHT.—Died in Jonestown, on the 24th of March, William Whitenight, aged 65 years, 5 months and 11 days.

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's **Peculiar** Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

To Itself

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr., 256 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. jun4-86-1y-aprtte.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph E. Barkley, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., dec'd.

Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned executrix all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

JULIA A. BARKLEY,
1apr4t Executrix.

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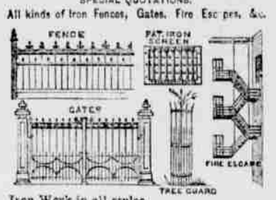

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We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano

Learn to Swim.

IT IS EASY TO DO SO, ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU ARE YOUNG.

HOW TO SAVE DROWNING PERSONS.

Swimming is an ancient art, but as an athletic sport it is comparatively modern among civilized men and it is only since the habit of spending the warm season at the sea shore became fashionable that any large proportion of the people have taken the trouble to acquire the useful accomplishment. It is a singular fact that the men, who of all others most need to be able to sustain themselves in the water, are the least likely to know how to swim a stroke. Of a crew of twenty sailors on board a merchant vessel scarce half a dozen, on the average, have any chance of saving themselves if they happen to fall overboard, even in fair weather. The inability of sailors to swim is proverbial and many a Jack Tar, who is washed from a deck or falls from the jib-boom, loses his life only because he cannot keep himself afloat while a boat is being lowered.

An exception to the rule is the champion swimmer of the world, Auguste Sundstrom, instructor for the New York Athletic Club, who is a sailor and a sailor's son. His feat of swimming from the Battery to the club boat-house on the Harlem, a distance of seventeen miles, in two hours and forty-two minutes, with the tide, never has been equaled, and his time for a mile in dead water, twenty-one minutes and forty seconds, is the best on record.

EASY TO LEARN.

Mr. Sundstrom, who is now but 28 years old, says: "I learned to swim when I was too small to do anything else, and being in the water nearly all the time I became almost amphibious. It is much easier for one to learn the art when young than when one has grown up, and you will find that the best swimmers are those who have been familiar with the water from childhood. My father, a Swedish master mariner, was a powerful man, although an ordinary swimmer, and he gave all his boys strong constitutions and plenty of muscle. Without the muscle one cannot swim well, because swimming is really a violent athletic exercise and the movements are so rapid and vigorous that great endurance is required to swim long distances at any speed. No doubt the continual exercise I had when a boy accounts for much of the development of muscle and lung power that now enables me to remain long in the water, and I am convinced that swimming is one of the most beneficial of athletic sports, judging from my own experience. During some seven years of knocking about the world on board ship, first as a boy and later as second mate of a square-rigger, I saw many different styles of swimming among natives of various islands and coast countries and picked up some points that have proved useful. At St. Thomas I went into a race with about fifty native sponge divers, being backed by my captain to swim five miles against them. When those black fellows started off with their over-hand, half-arm stroke, they went like flying fish and I was so astonished at their speed that I forgot to plunge from the rail after them until the captain gave me a push. For a short distance they could make great speed, reaching out one arm after the other in front of them and kicking alternately with the feet, but the movement was so quick that they soon tired, and with a long side stroke I swam through the whole school and beat them easily.

THE BREAST STROKE.

"The old-fashioned and commonest style of swimming is the breast stroke, which is an exact imitation of a frog. It is easy, but not very fast, because the body and legs slope downward and present so much surface to the water ahead that the resistance is great. The power is obtained mainly from the action of the legs. The knees are drawn up slowly and gently, not under the body, but sidewise, and when the kick is made they are opened like a letter V and the soles of the feet presented squarely to the water.

LUNG POWER NECESSARY.

"Lung capacity, of course, is one of the most important requisites in swimming. The more air a man can hold inside of him, the more buoyant he will be and the easier he can swim. To develop lung power I open my mouth, take as big a gulp of air as I can and hold my breath, timing myself by a watch. When I can hold the wind no longer I blow it out through my mouth quickly and take another gulp and so on, doing that frequently during the day. When I am out of condition and training. I can hold my breath say about a minute and a quarter, but when in good condition I can hold it twice as long. Any man can nearly double his lung power by this exercise. In swimming, always breathe through the mouth instead of the nose. It takes too long to get a full breath through the nostrils. You are swimming in a heavy sea, for example, and coming up from under one wave, you see another almost upon you. If you try to expel your breath through the nose and take in a fresh supply that way, the wave will catch you in the middle of the operation and half strangle you before you know what is the matter. Through the mouth the lungs can be emptied and refilled in less than a second, and the swimmer is prepared to go under or through the wave. This is very important in surf swimming, when the swimmer gets a chance to breathe only by coming to the surface every half-dozen strokes. In a short, choppy sea also, when the waves are running crosswise and slapping you on all sides in quick succession, you would soon be drowned if you tried to breathe through the nose. The breath must be taken quickly, so that the swimmer may not lose his buoyancy even momentarily.

THE SIDE STROKE.

"The best stroke for long distances is the side stroke, of which there are several styles. The swimmer lies upon one side, the right for illustration, stretches his right arm out ahead of him, palm down, and brings it with a strong downward sweep through the water to his thigh. The first part of the movement raises him, and the last part propels him forward. As the right hand nears the side, the left is swung over through the air just ahead of the right shoulder, and then is brought through the water with a wide sweep almost horizontally to the left thigh. The right leg is drawn up and straightened at right angles with the body behind and the left leg similarly in front. Then the legs are brought forcibly together, the right catching the water on the outside and top of the foot, and the left on the inside and sole. This gives a powerful impetus forward, and as the body is on the side and parallel with the surface of the water, the resistance is much less than when breasting the waters. It is difficult to describe this stroke and more difficult to learn it, but it is being adopted largely by swimmers because of its power and speed. I saw it used by the Indians on the Columbia river, and learning it from them I made some improvements and frequently outswam them. I think I was the first to introduce it in the East. A peculiarity of this stroke is that the swimmer's face is turned upward and over his left shoulder, so that he looks behind him. The advantage of this is that the crown of his head meets the waves and his mouth is always out of water. The English have a stroke something like the Chinook side stroke, but they keep the face forward and plow through the water nose first, getting less opportunity for breathing and meeting with resistance. They also vary it by thrusting the left arm forward through the water instead of above. That is an advantage when swimming against a strong wind, because it avoids the resistance of the moving air.

THE OVERHAND STROKE.

"The plain overhand or turtle stroke reaching forward first with one hand and then the other and rolling the body from side to side, is the fastest for a short distance, but cannot be kept up very long. The pace is too rapid, and the heart and lungs soon give out. In a long race, however, a swimmer changes from one style to another, to vary the exertion and rest his muscles. He will try the long, easy breast stroke the English porpoise style, the turtle, and the American side stroke, and then flop over on his back and paddle along in half a dozen different ways. I have sixteen distinct strokes, some of them merely for exhibition and fancy swimming, that I have devised for myself. One of the most peculiar is called the "corkscrew." I stretch the left arm straight ahead, keep the right at full length down against my side and thigh keep the body rigid at full length and use only my feet as propellers. By a peculiar twist of the feet I get not only a rapid forward motion under water, but also a rotary movement, a line from the end of the left middle finger to where my ankles would touch each other being the axis. The motion is similar to that of a long rifle projectile.

"Another fancy movement is called 'walking the water.' The swimmer lies flat upon his back with his arms akimbo, hands against his sides. By stretching his legs out in front and alternately bending them at the knees so as to bring the heels back toward the thighs, he draws himself along feet first quite rapidly. The action somewhat resembles walking. In all the fancy strokes and tricks, ease and grace are the main points, and these come from long experience and perfect familiarity with the water. No violent movements are necessary to perform what appear to be the most difficult feats. The specific gravity of the human body is about one tenth less than that of sea water, and it will float without any assistance or motion. To change position it is only necessary to shift the centre of gravity by moving a limb or bending the body. A swimmer goes up or down, swerves this way or that, turns somersaults and flip-flaps on the principle of a hawks soaring in the air. Fat men are the best floaters, and in still water some some of them can lie upon their back and go to sleep without danger, but for fast swimming one wants muscle and wind and no fat. Bulk retards a swimmer.

HOW TO DIVE.

"The swimmer should learn to dive gracefully if he wants to be considered proficient in the art. Let him stand almost erect, body slightly inclined forward, holding his arms stretched out before him with palms down, fingers close together and thumbs touching. With a slight spring he projects himself forward, throws his head downward and feet up and enters the water at a slight angle from the perpendicular, the hands and arms cleaving the way and protecting the head. Always keep your eyes open under water and don't wink. Winking injures the eyeballs. By turning the head upward and spreading the palms of the hands the diver can come in a curve to the surface, or by keeping the head down and kicking he can continue his decent. He wants a good supply of air inside when he makes the dive, as he may have to stay down for a while. Diving is very useful and sometimes profitable, as I found when I was one of the crew of the yacht Ambassadress. John Jacob Astor liked the fun so well that he sometimes tossed five dollar gold pieces overboard for me to dive after. By pretending that I couldn't see them on the bottom I once induced him to toss four over and then brought them all up at once in my mouth. Mr. Astor never took back anything that he jettisoned, and so I was well paid for four dives to the bottom of Newport harbor.

"A pretty and puzzling trick under water is smoking a cigar and blowing the smoke up through the water to the surface, where it arrives in milk-white bubbles. When the bubbles break the smoke ascends in little clouds and puffs or sometimes floats almost on the water for a few minutes. The trick is seen to best advantage in the swimming tank and always takes at the club exhibitions. It looks very strange to see a man go under water with a lighted cigar in his mouth, smoke calmly at the bottom and come to the surface with the cigar burning as nicely as if he were smoking in his easy chair. Apparently he defies all natural laws, but of course he doesn't.

SMOKING UNDER WATER.

"It is a simple trick, but it requires practice. Just as I throw myself backward to go down I flip the cigar end for end with my tongue and upper lip and get the lighted end in my mouth, closing my lips water-tight around it. A little slippery elm juice gargled before going in prevents any accidental burning of the mouth. Going slowly down backwards, I lie at full length on the bottom of the tank and blow smoke through the cut end of the cigar. Just as I reach the surface again another flip reverses the cigar, and there I am smoking calmly. The reversing is done so quickly that nobody notices it.

HOW TO SAVE LIFE.

"That is a mere fancy trick, but a useful bit of swimming practice, and one that every swimmer should perfect himself in, is handling in the water a person who cannot swim. To save a drowning person you must prevent him from taking hold of you. As you approach him go under water, and if he is faced toward you catch him by the legs and twirl him around. Then come up behind him and grasp him by the collar or the hair at the back of the head and flop him upon his back. To tow him ashore, swim upon your back using your feet and right hand for propulsion, and drag him after you. If he does turn and try to grasp you, hit him in the stomach with your knee, and hit him hard. If necessary, punch his head and stun him. Do anything to break his hold if he grabs you, because if you don't, both of you will drown.

"Two little chaps, the Riley twins, about 7 years old, tumbled from a raft into deep water at a Brooklyn dock one day, grappled each other and sank. I happened to be near and dove after them in my clothes. At the bottom I found one holding fast to a pile and the other clinging to him. I tried to pull them away, but only sank myself into the mud with the effort and had to go up for air. The next time I dove to them, caught them around their bodies, braced my feet against the pile and tore them loose. Before they could get their death grasp on me I had a hand in the hair of each and took them to the surface and although they had been under water nearly ten minutes their lives were saved.

"It is of the utmost importance that a swimmer should know what to do in such cases and just how to tackle drowning people. If he does not go to work the right way he will not only fail to save anybody, but will lose his own life. As an exercise and amusement swimming will hold its own with any sport and to be proficient in it a man must be an athlete, but every man and woman should know how to swim for self-preservation."—*Times.*

A Deceptive World.

WHY AN OFFICIOUS STRANGER APPEALED TO A DETROIT POLICEMAN.

"I was standing right here by this spile," said a stranger at the foot of Randolph street to a policeman who had come up, "when I saw a man over there by that post. He acted as if he was in trouble, and I suspected he was going to jump into the river. I turned for a moment to watch the ferry-boat, and when I looked again he was gone."

The officer advanced to the edge of the dock, peered areund, and replied:

"Here's a hole in the ice. Did you hear a splash?"

"No."

"Nobody call out?"

"No."

"And he disappeared all at once?"

"He did, sir. You look around here and I'll take a glance behind that wood pile."

The officer was seeking a way to get down on the ice, when the man called to him and led him behind a pile of wood. There was a man there, and he had a bottle in his hand.

"Same person, sir!" whispered the officious individual. "I told you I suspected he was in trouble. It wasn't that, sir, but he wanted to take a drink without feeling obliged to pass the bottle to me, and he dodged in here. Sorry to have alarmed you, sir, but this is a world of deception, and as soon as you are gone I'll thump his head for him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Encouraging.

Although beauty is only skin deep, most women would be glad to have that much of it. Yet beauty is not always victorious. A plain girl does not stand on an equal footing with a beautiful one to start with. "Give me half an hour's start of you," said John Wilkes to one of the handsomest men in London, and I will win from you the favor of any woman." And it was no idle boast. Wilkes was one of the ugliest men of his time. He had bad eyes, which squinted; he had a long ugly nose and an ungraceful form, but the charm of his conversation was irresistible. So with Mirabeau, the great French tribune. He described his face as being that of a tiger pitted by the small pox, and yet his sway over men and women was never equalled. The plain girl must get the half-hour's start of her more beautiful sister. She may not command the beauty of accomplishments. She will wish in vain for the beauty that is only "skin deep," but she can perfect herself in music, in art, in literature; she can learn a language or acquire a science, can gain grace of manner and sweetness of temper. She will not be a belle, but she will be as much sought for, and perhaps more highly prized.

He Did Know.

Pater familias (who has invited his daughter's beau to have a little refreshment)—"What'll you have, John? A little ham, cold roast beef, cold chicken or—?"

John (a true Bostonian) —"Ain't those baked beans in that dish?"

P.—"They are. Have some?"

Daughter's Little Brother (who has been permitted to sit up a little while longer than usual)—"Ha, Jennie, I've caught you. I thought you were telling me a lie at the time.

Jennie—"What do you mean, Johnnie?"

Johnnie—"He picked 'em out in a jiffy."

Jennie—"Picked out what? Who?"

Johnnie—"Your beau. He picked out the beans himself, and you told me he didn't know beans—"

Pater familias (in a voice of thunder) —"Johnnie, go to bed!"

Johnnie (bursting into tears)—"She did, pa, she did. She said he didn't know beans or he would have proposed long ago."

[Tableau.]—*Boston Corrier.*

Maud—"Pa, my chin feels sore as if I was getting some kind of skin eruption." Pa—"How long have you had it?" Maud—"I've only noticed the prickling sensation during the last few days." Pa—"Tell that fellow who calls to see you so much to shave. This under-the-mistletoe business has been overdone."—*Texas Siftings.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, NECESSITY. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every household, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to those, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $100 to $200 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $250 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed all but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and those we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money. RENNER MANUFACTURING Co., 118 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

RULED BY PREJUDICE.

Few persons realize how thoroughly they are controlled by prejudice even to their own disadvantage. For many years the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and headache has been by some outward application, and, therefore, without stopping to think that the origin of these troubles *must*, from necessity, be internal, the weary sufferer continues to rub, rub and find no relief. Athlophoros is taken internally, and as a proof that this is the correct principle, it cures surely and quickly. The statement of those who *have been cured* ought to convince the incredulous.

C. F. Bruce, Metuchen, N. J., says: "My mother had the rheumatism in her heart, and was cured by Athlophoros. She says there is no medicine like it."

James W. Reed, 4638 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "My mother, although 77 years of age, was entirely cured by the use of Athlophoros."

Miss Carrie Patten, Eagle Village, N. Y., says: "My mother was nearly a cripple in her arms, not having been able to dress nor scarcely able to feed herself for three months, being in severe pain most of the time. The acute pain ceased after taking three bottles of Athlophoros, but she continued to take it until all signs of rheumatism were gone; having taken 27 bottles in all. She has not taken any since last May, and can use her arms as well as ever. A number of friends have taken it, and in every case it has given satisfaction. In case of sick headache, it gives almost immediate relief."

John M. Wolcott, Piffard, N. Y., says: "I got a bottle of Athlophoros for a friend. She at once gained rapidly, and has not been troubled with the rheumatism since."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. 9

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Ask your retailer for the James Means' $3 Shoe. Caution! Some dealers recommend inferior goods in order to make a larger profit. This is the original $3 Shoe. Beware of imitations which acknowledge their own inferiority by attempting to trade upon the reputation of the original. None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp,

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

For Gentlemen, Made in Button, Congress and Lace. *Best Calf Shoe Ever Offered* in Durability, Comfort & Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in ANY State or Territory. J. Means & Co 41 Lincoln St. Boston, Mass.

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Full lines of the above shoes for sale by I. W. HARTMAN & SON, Sole agents for Bloomsburg, Pa. [feb11-1ss.

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Rheumatism a Blood Disease entirely cured.

ROCHESTER, April 1, 1886.

To the Pardee Medicine Co.,

GENTS:—Allow me to say a few words in praise of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy; and if what I have to say will induce others who are afflicted with neuralgia or rheumatism to use it, I shall feel that I have been the means of doing some little good to my fellow men. December 27, 1885, while at work in the shop, I was taken suddenly with sharp, piercing pains and was compelled to leave the shop. The next morning I was unable to rise, and I grew worse daily although I was under the best medical treatment. But I obtained no relief until I began using Dr. Pardee's Remedy, which I did March 17th, and after using it three days, I could walk about the house. I continued to use it and improved rapidly every day. I am now at work and entirely free from pain, and have gained five pounds in weight, but I shall continue the remedy until I feel sure the poison is out of my blood, for I am certain that rheumatism is a blood disease. You are at liberty to use my name or refer anyone to me, for I shall be only too glad to recommend it to anyone who is suffering as I was. I know it will cure any case of rheumatism, if used as directed.

I am, very truly yours,
GEORGE DOANE.

Foreman at Goodger & Naylor's shoe factory, 65 South St. Paul street; residence, 6 Griffith street.

Forty Years a Sufferer.

Mr. E. W. Howell, of No. 2 College street, writes that he has suffered with rheumatism in his hips, knees and arms, for forty years, and that he has not known what it was to be free from pain until he began the use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy. He has used ten bottles and has not felt any rheumatic pains or symptoms since.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy, and take no other. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

nov. 26 86 1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
p.m.	a.m		a.m.	p.m.
9 00	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	2 05
8 54	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	2 10
8 48	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	2 15
8 40	8 15	...Lackawanna...	6 27	2 22
8 33	8 08	....Pittston....	6 34	2 30
8 27	8 03	...West Pittston.	6 40	2 36
8 22	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	2 41
8 11	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	2 56
8 12	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	2 47
8 08	7 47	.....Kingston....	6 58	2 50
8 06	7 47	.....Kingston....	6 58	3 50
8 03	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	2 55
7 59	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	3 00
7 54	7 34	.....Avondale...	7 12	3 05
7 50	7 30	....Nanticoke...	7 15	3 10
7 43	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	3 27
7 30	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	3 39
7 18	7 00	...Rick's Ferry..	7 50	3 52
7 11	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	3 58
7 05	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	4 05
6 58	6 41	...Briar Creek..	8 10	4 12
6 54	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	4 16
6 50	6 34	....Lime Ridge....	8 18	4 20
6 42	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	4 27
6 36	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	4 34
6 30	6 16	....Rupert.....	8 36	4 40
6 25	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	4 46
6 08	5 56	.....Danville....	8 58	5 04
6 00	5 49	.....Chulasky....	9 05	5 12
5 55	5 45	.....Cameron....	9 08	5 17
5 40	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	5 35
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington, 6.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.48 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.40 p. m.—Renovo Accomodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.35 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.02 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily, except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.52. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 12.02 p. m., with through parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m. Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. de-24-86-1y

Do You Want a Postage Stamp?

Everybody has seen the automatic weighing scales at the Brooklyn ferries, which weigh any one who comes along, and collects a fee for it in a business-like manner. The automatic newsboy, who furnishes you with any newspaper you desire on your dropping the required change into his hand has been proposed and will possibly stand on every street corner at some day in the future. At present an automatic box is being put up on the lamp posts in Brooklyn to supply the public with postage stamps, postal cards, a pencil and postage letter envelopes.

At any hour of the day or night a citizen may go to one of these boxes and drop a penny into it, at which there will appear a postal card and a pencil with which to write a letter. If he has a letter already written and merely wants a postage stamp to mail it he may drop two pennies in the box at which, presto, a two-cent stamp will come out of the box.

These convenient boxes are already in use in London, and are much liked there.

The boxes in Brooklyn are an improvement on those in London. They look like writing desks, and are 75 inches high by 17 inches deep. Each box is divided into several drawers—one for stamps, one for postal cards, one for stamped envelopes and one for letter paper. There is a slot for dropping a coin over each drawer. When the proper coin drops in it sets in motion a bit of machinery which pushes out the article wanted.

No one has to stand by the box to guard it. It is a complete business man in itself. If the box proves a success in Brooklyn it will be made to have this new post office department placed in all the cities of the United States.

Bob Burdette's Advice to Travelers.

Never run after a train that has got out of sight. The train won't mind your being left. Out of sight, out of mind—Don't decry sectional feeling on the railroad. It's part of the system. —Swear off on daypo, deepo, deppo and deepot, and learn to say station. It is not English; it is correct. If the car is too warm, don't open the window on your shivering neighbor. Take off your muffler, fur gloves and buffalo overcoat; it will be perfectly proper, even though there are ladies in the car. Give up your pass and pay your fare like a man. Every time you travel on a pass some good man (accent heavy on the "good") has to pay extra. P. S.—If you decide to do this don't waste your pass; send it to me. Don't lie about your fourteen year-old boy any more. Be honest, own up that he is nine years old, and pay half fare for him. Never ask any questions of the station or train men before getting aboard. Act like an old traveler who knows it all. By this means you will often succeed in getting on the wrong train, while the timid, green, inquisitive and inexperienced go joyously on their way. If you are the fool that you look to be, write your name on the frosty window pane; write it large and plain. If you are the fool all the rest of the passengers take you to be, whistle some tune that you don't know—whistle loud and shrill, and accompany yourself by drumming on the window with your fingers.

A Real Compliment

While traveling through Nebraska, Musin, the virtuoso, lounged into the smoking car to kill a few of the heavy moments incident to a journey across the plains. He found a countryman scraping a polka off the strings of a fiddle. He played with the proud consciousness of a man who is master of his art.

"Let me play you something," said Musin.

Without a word, the fiddler handed the virtuoso his instrument. Putting the thing into at least a suggestion of tune, Musin played a touching cavatina, and then the 'Carnival of Venice,' as arranged by Paganini.

The player of the polkas and square-dance music opened his mouth and absorbed every note. When Musin had finished he handed the fiddle back to its spellbound owner. The countryman shook his head. The brilliant notes of the "Carnival" were still chasing each other in a mad dance through his head.

"I don't want it," he said, laconically.

Woman (to tramp): "I kin give ye some cold buckwheat cakes an' a piece o' mince pie." Tramp (frightened): "Wha-what's that?" Woman: "Cold buckwheat cakes and mince pie." Tramp (heroically): "Throw in a small bottle of pepsin, madame, and I'll take the chances."

In Mineralogy Class.—Teacher—"Johnny, give me the name of the largest known diamond." Johnny—"The ace."—*Binghampton Republican.*

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PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be certainly conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for or our with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'